

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 401 741

FL 024 234

TITLE Moroccan Arabic: A Competency Based Curriculum, Beginning & Intermediate Students.

INSTITUTION Peace Corps, Rabat (Morocco).

PUB DATE [96]

NOTE 212p.

PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Instructional Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Teaching Guides (For Teacher) (052)

LANGUAGE Arabic; English

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC09 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Alphabets; *Arabic; Behavioral Objectives; Competency Based Education; Conversational Language Courses; *Cultural Awareness; Cultural Education; Daily Living Skills; Foreign Countries; Grammar; *Interpersonal Communication; Introductory Courses; Language Patterns; Language Variation; Phonology; Pronunciation Instruction; *Regional Dialects; Second Languages; Sociocultural Patterns; Uncommonly Taught Languages; Vocabulary Development; Written Language

IDENTIFIERS *Arabic (Moroccan); Morocco; *Peace Corps

ABSTRACT

The textbook in introductory and intermediate Moroccan Arabic is designed for the language and cultural training of Peace Corps volunteers in Morocco and is intended for both teacher and student use. The contents and design are based on a competency-based curriculum model. An introductory section presents general principles for use of Arabic script and for Moroccan Arabic phonology and transliteration, and contains 16 pronunciation drills. Each of the subsequent lesson outlines contains a topic, performance objective, cultural notes, vocabulary list with Arabic script and English transliteration, linguistic structures, and grammar notes. Lesson topics represent a variety of daily living skills and activities, including greetings and introductions, giving and getting personal information, money, travelling, discussing personal experiences, making plans, asking clarification, shopping, bargaining, using the telephone, using postal services, hotels, food and meals, making tea, dealing with local authorities, explaining Peace Corps work, personal interests, invitations, discussing acceptable behavior, and health and illness. Appended materials include cultural information about holidays and festivals, etiquette, idioms and social situations, notes on conjunctions, prepositions, and noun and adjective derivation, a verb list, and meaning and spelling of common names. (MSE)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *

* from the original document. *

PEACE CORPS/MOROCCO

هيئة السلام الأمريكية بالمغرب

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

- ☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
- ☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

MOROCCAN ARABIC

A COMPETENCY BASED CURRICULUM
BEGINNING & INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS

كتاب الدارجة المغربية

PEACE CORPS/MOROCCO

هيئة السلام الأمريكية بالمغرب

MOROCCAN ARABIC

A COMPETENCY BASED CURRICULUM

◆ BEGINNING & INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS ◆

كتاب الدارجة المغربية

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	11
MOROCCAN SCRIPT.....	12
INTRODUCTION	12
ARABIC SCRIPT.....	12
PRONUNCIATION.....	13
MOROCCAN ARABIC ALPHABET.....	14
PRONUNCIATION DRILLS	18
PERSONAL INFORMATION	
TOPIC.....	25
OBJECTIVE	25
CULTURAL POINTS	25
VOCABULARY	26
GRAMMAR POINT 1: INDEPENDENT PRONOUNS.....	28
GRAMMAR POINT 2: SUFFIX PRONOUNS & POSSESSIVE	
PRONOUNS	29
GRAMMAR POINT 3: INTERROGATION.....	30
PERSONAL INFORMATION	
TOPIC.....	32
OBJECTIVE	32
CULTURAL POINTS	32
VOCABULARY	32
GRAMMAR POINT 1: ANNISBA.....	33
USEFUL PHRASES.....	37
GRAMMAR POINT 2: THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.....	38
NUMERALS	
CARDINALS	40
DUAL NOUNS.....	41
CARDINAL DECADES.....	41
THE HUNDREDS.....	42
THE THOUSANDS.....	42
LARGE NUMBERS	43
ORDINALS	43
FRACTIONS.....	43
VOCABULARY	44
GETTING STARTED SHOPPING	
VOCABULARY	45
MONEY.....	46
USEFUL PHRASES.....	47
USEFUL EXPRESSIONS	49

GETTING STARTED TRAVELING

VOCABULARY	50
PERSONAL ACTIVITIES	
TOPIC.....	52
OBJECTIVE	52
CULTURAL POINTS	52
GRAMMAR POINT 1: VERBS.....	53
GRAMMAR POINT 2: PAST TENSE	53
PERSONAL ACTIVITIES	
TOPIC.....	56
OBJECTIVE	56
GRAMMAR POINT: NEGATION	56
FAMILY	
TOPIC.....	61
OBJECTIVE	61
FAMILY TIES.....	62
SOME USEFUL PHRASES	63
GRAMMAR POINT 1: PRESENT TENSE.....	65
GRAMMAR POINT 2: NEGATIVE FORM	69
TRAVEL	
TOPIC.....	70
OBJECTIVE	70
CULTURAL POINTS	70
GRAMMAR POINT 1: FUTURE TENSE	73
GRAMMAR POINT 2: THE AUXILIARY & ADJ.	74
USUAL PHRASES	
TAXI.....	74
BUS	75
SOUK BUS.....	76
TRAIN.....	76
GRAMMAR POINT 3: IMPERFECT TENSE.....	79
LEARNING STRATEGY	
TOPIC.....	80
OBJECTIVE	80
CULTURAL POINTS	80
USUAL PHRASES.....	80
GRAMMAR POINT: VERBS CONJUGATED WITH SUFFIXES.....	81
DIRECTIONS	
TOPIC.....	83
OBJECTIVE	83
CULTURAL POINTS	83
VOCABULARY	83
AROUND TOWN.....	84
GRAMMAR POINT: INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS.....	86

SHOPPING

TOPIC.....	88
OBJECTIVE	88
CULTURAL POINTS	88
SHOPPING.....	89
TOILETRIES	90
CLOTHING.....	90
HOUSE FURNITURE.....	90
GRAMMAR POINT 1: THE AUXILIARY عَاسَّ	90
GRAMMAR POINT 2: THE AUXILIARY عَآوَد	91

SHOPPING (PART II)

TOPIC.....	92
OBJECTIVE	92
CULTURAL POINTS	92
USUAL PHRASES: BARGAINING.....	93
GRAMMAR POINT: ADJECTIVES	95
COLORS	97
BARGAINING INFORMATION.....	98

PTT

TOPIC.....	100
OBJECTIVE	100
CULTURAL POINTS	100
GRAMMAR POINT 1: VERBS CONJUGED WITH SUFFIXES	101

PTT (PART II)

TOPIC.....	103
OBJECTIVE	103
CULTURAL POINTS	103
USUAL PHRASES: POST OFFICE.....	104
GRAMMAR POINT 2: VERBS + PREPOSITION.....	105

TRAVEL/TRANSPORTATION

TOPIC.....	108
OBJECTIVE	108
CULTURAL POINTS	108
GRAMMAR POINT 1: VERBS + PRONOUNS.....	109
GRAMMAR POINT 2: PAST TENSE + PRONOUNS.....	111

AT THE HOTEL

TOPIC.....	113
OBJECTIVE	113
CULTURAL POINTS	113
USUAL PHRASES: AT THE HOTEL.....	114
GRAMMAR POINT 1: NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES	115

FOOD AND DRINK

TOPIC.....	117
OBJECTIVE	117
CULTURAL POINTS.....	117
GRAMMAR POINT : THE REFLEXIVE VERB عَجَب	118
USUAL PHRASES:	
CAFE.....	119
RESTAURANT.....	120
LISTS OF WORDS:MEAT/VEGETABLES/SPICES/DESSERT.....	121

FOOD AND DRINK (PART II)

TOPIC.....	123
OBJECTIVE	123
CULTURAL POINTS.....	123
GRAMMAR POINT : COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES	123

AT YOUR SITE

TOPIC.....	125
OBJECTIVE	125
CULTURAL POINTS.....	125
USUAL PHRASES: AT YOUR SITE.....	126
GRAMMAR POINT 1: PRESENTATIONAL PARTICLES	126
GRAMMAR POINT 2: THE VOCATION	127

AT YOUR SITE (PART II)

TOPIC.....	128
OBJECTIVE	128
CULTURAL POINTS.....	128
USUAL PHRASES:	
HOUSE FURNITURE	129
HOUSE.....	129
KITCHEN	129
ROOM.....	130

AT YOUR SITE (PART III)

TOPIC.....	131
OBJECTIVE	131
CULTURAL POINTS.....	131
GRAMMAR POINT : SOME PARTICIPLE AND ADJECTIVES DERIVATION... 131	

COMMUNITY/LEISURE

TOPIC.....	134
OBJECTIVE	134
CULTURAL POINTS.....	134
GRAMMAR POINT 1: THE AUXILIARY KAN	134
GRAMMAR POINT 2: THE AUXILIARY عَاوَد	136
GRAMMAR POINT 3: THE AUXILIARY بَعَا	137
GRAMMAR POINT 4: THE AUXILIARY تَمَّ	137
GRAMMAR POINT 5: THE AUXILIARY بَعَا	138

COMMUNITY/LEISURE(PART II)

TOPIC.....	139
OBJECTIVE	139
CULTURAL POINTS.....	139
GRAMMAR POINT : PAST CONTINUOUS.....	139

COMMUNITY/LEISURE(PART III)

TOPIC.....	141
OBJECTIVE	141
CULTURAL POINTS.....	141
GRAMMAR POINT 1: CONDITIONAL	141
GRAMMAR POINT 2: HAVE EVER?	142

COMMUNITY/LEISURE(PART IV)

TOPIC.....	144
OBJECTIVE	144
CULTURAL POINTS.....	144
GRAMMAR POINT 1: MAKING INTRANSITIVE VERBS TRANSITIVE.....	144
GRAMMAR POINT 2: PASSIVE VERBS	145

MEDICAL

TOPIC.....	146
OBJECTIVE	146
CULTURAL POINTS	146
LIST OF WORDS: THE HUMAN BODY.....	146
USUAL PHRASES:	148

LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS.....

GREETING AND FAREWELLS (LIST OF EXPRESSIONS).....

MOROCCAN HOLIDAYS

AWARENESS OF MOROCCAN ETIQUETTE

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN SOCIAL SITUATIONS.....

CONJUNCTIONS.....

PREPOSITIONS

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE DERIVATION.....

SOME VERBS.....

COMMON MOROCCAN NAMES: SPELLING AND MEANING.....

This book represents the culmination of two years of re-designing Peace Corps/Morocco's Arabic materials to fit the Competency Based Curriculum model now used by Peace Corps world-wide. The process has entailed not only re-working the original texts, but testing them through two pre-service training. Based upon the experience and suggestions of the Volunteers in all sectors during the past two years, these materials have been used and improved.

While no text is a definitive work, we anticipate that having this book as a beginning reference will facilitate each person's Arabic learning. The success of one's experience as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Morocco rests heavily on one's ability to communicate effectively. While that process of becoming "effective" with the language requires effort, time, and practice, we hope this book will be a useful tool both during both the pre-service training and afterwards as resource for grammatical points, phrases and further exercise.

As always, we encourage you to make suggestions for the improvement of this material.

Ellen Paquette
Peace Corps Director/Morocco
May 1994

INTRODUCTION

Moroccan Arabic is actually a combination of three languages: Classical Arabic, French, and Spanish. It is a dialect and not a language, and it is furthermore, only a spoken dialect. However, in order to teach Moroccan Arabic (pronunciation and grammar) we first teach standard Arabic script.

Only basic grammar is described in this book to assure initial communication. It is a foundation for you to continue to build your language capability. One must also develop a strategy for learning those more sophisticated points of grammar.

This book is designed for beginners and intermediate level learners. It is intended to be useful to both students and instructors. The book is based on Peace Corps Competency Based Curriculum model of language learning. This volume is divided by competency; each introduced by the topic and objective. With each competency is a dialogue, followed by a list of corresponding vocabulary. Related grammatical points, cultural references, and a list of useful phrases follow. The phrase lists are divided into three columns: English, Transcription for pronunciation, and Arabic.

At the end of the book are more detailed grammatical notes and additional cultural topics are covered.

To improve the book, I ask each of you who uses it to send me any suggestions you may think of.

Abdelghani Lamnaouar
Corps de la Paix
1, Rue Benzerte, Rabat

MOROCCAN SCRIPT

INTRODUCTION

Morocco uses Classical Arabic as its principal language, which is spoken throughout the Arab countries. However, this is not the only language spoken in Morocco. There are three dialects of Berber as well - Tashelhit, Tamazerghit, and Tarifit. Moroccan Arabic is a mix of classical Arabic and some words taken from foreign languages. In the Moroccan Arabic dialect, one does not follow all the formal rules used in classical Arabic. The many vowel endings in classical Arabic are not vocalized in Moroccan Arabic. Moroccan Arabic is, in fact, only a spoken language; all writing is in classical Arabic.

Within Morocco, one finds certain regionalisms in the spoken dialect. These usually reflect the foreign language influences (i.e. Spanish or French) which were previously prevalent in a different parts of Morocco.

ARABIC SCRIPT

General Principles for Writing

1. Arabic script is read and written right to left.
2. Arabic script has a 28-letter alphabet and several diacritical marks.
3. Only vowels with long sounds, are written. Otherwise, vowels with a short sound will be written as small signs above or below the letter. Sometimes the short vowels are not written at all and one must know the words to read them correctly.
4. Words are written separately from each other except in the following cases:
 - articles and prepositions which are only one letter are attached to the words which follow,
 - possessive pronouns are suffixed to verbs or nouns
5. Six letters of the alphabet are never attached. We call these six letters "Doutharz":

دوذارز

6. If there is a word without any of these six letters, all the letters are connected into one word. If there are any of these letters, then the word is broken into parts.
7. The writing of letters in script is modified as follows:
 - initial position = the letter is attached to the letter which follows.
 - middle position = the letter is attached to both the preceding and following letters,
 - final position = the letter is attached to only the preceding letter
 - isolate form = the letter is unattached, it stands alone.
8. All letters but the six follow these changes. The six letters "Doutharz" دوذارز are not attached to letters which follow; they exist only in the isolate and final forms.
9. The other 22 letters have the four forms - initial, middle, final, and isolate.

10. A letter is composed of 3 elements:

- the body of the letter
- one or two attaching strokes
- the tail

For the majority of the letters other than the six of the "Doutharza" there will be:

- a) the body + attaching stroke = initial form
- b) the attaching stroke + body + attaching stroke = middle form
- c) attaching stroke + body + tail = final form
- d) body + tail = isolate form

11. There are no capital letters.

12. The printed letters (i.e. in books) are the same as hand-written.

VERY IMPORTANT: The dialect (Moroccan Arabic) is rarely written. The dialect is written so rarely that one chooses the transcription more or less arbitrarily for writing in the dialect in certain cases. Most writing is done in classical Arabic.

PRONUNCIATION

1- Table of Sounds: Moroccan Arabic has thirty-one consonants and six vowels. Most of the consonants are classified according to the kinds of movements and positions of the lips, tongue, throat, and nasal passages which produce them.

CONSONANTS

	LABIAL	DENTAL	PALATAL	VELAR	PHARYNGEAL	GLOTT
STOPS	ب/ب	ض د ط ت		ق ك ك		ء
FRICATIVES	ف	س ص ز ز	ج ش	غ خ	ع ح	ه
NASALS	م/م	ن				
RESONANT	ل / ل ر / ر و / ي					

VOWELS

ا - ي - و (fatā) - (damma) - (kassra) - (Sokoona) -

1-- **Stops** are those sounds which involve, momentarily, a complete blocking of the air stream in speech. For example, notice the complete closure of the lips in the pronunciation of the "b" in the English word "bed".

2-- A fricative is a sound in which the air stream is partly blocked but not completely stopped, with a resulting noisy effect. For example in the "f" of the English word "foot", note the way the air stream escapes through the partial closure of the lower lip against the upper front teeth.

3-- Nasals are sounds which involve a flow of air through the nasal passage e.g. "m".

The term "labials", "dental", "palatal", "velar", "pharyngeal", and "glottal" refer (in going front to back), to the parts of the mouth in which sounds are formed.

"Labial" refers to sounds which involve the lips.

"Dental" refers to sounds which involve the tip of the tongue in the area around the back of the front upper teeth.

"Palatal" refers to sounds formed with the upper surface of the tongue against the roof of the mouth.

"Velar" refers to sounds involving the rear part of the tongue against the rear portions of the roof of the mouth.

"Pharyngeal" refers to sounds formed in the area of the throat above the larynx (the Adam's apple.)

"Glottal" refers to sounds formed in the larynx.

For practical teaching and learning purposes, the sounds known as "resonant" are not usually classified according to the system described above.

B	ببب	بب	بـ	بـ	بـ	الباء
T	تتت	تت	تـ	تـ	تـ	التاء
TH	ثثث	ثث	ثـ	ثـ	ثـ	الثاء
		ـَـَـَ	ـِـِـِ	ـِـِـِ	ـِـِـِ	حركات
N	ننن	نن	نـ	نـ	نـ	النون
EE/Y	ييي	يي	يـ	يـ	يـ	الياء
AA	ااا	اا	اـ	اـ	اـ/ا	الألف
OO	ووو	وو	وـ	وـ	وـ	الواو
D	ددد	دد	دـ	دـ	دـ	الدال
TH	ذذذ	ذذ	ذـ	ذـ	ذـ	الذال
R(rool)	ررر	رر	رـ	رـ	رـ	الراء
Z	ززز	زز	زـ	زـ	زـ	الزین
S	سسس	سس	سـ	سـ	سـ	السين
SH	ششش	شش	شـ	شـ	شـ	الشین
M	ممم	مم	مـ	مـ	مـ	الميم
H	ححح	حح	حـ	حـ	حـ	الحاء
KH	خخخ	خخ	خـ	خـ	خـ	الخاء
J	ججج	جج	جـ	جـ	جـ	الجيم
L	للل	لل	لـ	لـ	لـ	اللام
AA	ععع	عع	عـ	عـ	عـ	العين
GH	غغغ	غغ	غـ	غـ	غـ	الغین
H	ههه	هه	هـ	هـ	هـ	الهاء
K	ککک	کک	کـ	کـ	کـ	الكاف
F	ففف	فف	فـ	فـ	فـ	الفاء

Q	ققق	ق	ق	ق	ق	القاف
T	ططط	ط	ط	ط	ط	الطاء
TH	ظظظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	الظاء
S	صصص	ص	ص	ص	ص	الصاد
D	ضضض	ض	ض	ض	ض	الضاد

NUNATION لتتوين

- (1) (an) ُ
شكراً - تماماً - تقريباً - خصوصاً - فعلاً
(2) (oon) ُ
(3) (in) ُ

(2) and (3) does not occur in Moroccan Arabic

Shadda (الشدة)

بُرْ - بُرْاني - بُزْز - بُنْاي -
دُرِي - مَلَيْت

Alhamza (الهمزة)

أ - أبريل - أنا - أجي - أكادير
إ - إنسان - إيمان - إسلام
ؤ - رؤوف
ء - ماء - إملاء - إنشاء
ئ - عائلة - سائل

atta almrboota (التاء المربوطة)

ة - طابطة - فاطمة - قرعة

Alif almadooda (الألف الممدودة)

I

الْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ MOON LETTERS
ا - ب - ج - د - هـ - و - ز - ح - ط - ث - ج - ف - ق - ك - م - ن - هـ - و - ي - ع

الْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ SUN LETTERS
ت - ج - د - ر - ز - ص - ض - ط - س - ش - ل - ن .

الْحُرُوفُ الدَّخِيلَةُ BORROWED LETTERS

ف / V

ب / P

ج ك / G

SEMI VOWEL / SEMI CONSONANT

"ي" as a consonant

at the beginning of a word

ex: ياك - ياسمين - يد

before ة of the feminine

ex: ناموسية - شباكية

before the vowels "ا" or "و".

ex: خيوط - ديالي

"ى" as a vowel

before a consonant

ex: قميجة - صبيطار - صغير

at the end of a word

ex: جي - مسالي

"و" as a vowel

before a consonant

ex: مسلوقة - شكون - كول

at the end of a word

ex: ستيلو - سمعوا

"و" as a consonant

at the beginning of a word

ex: ولد - واش - والو

before the feminine ة

ex: رغوطة - كسوة - قهوة

before the vowels "ا" and "ي"

ex: دوار - سروال - زوين

PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

1-PRONUNCIATION DRILLS WITH THE LETTER HAMZA (ء)

THE LETTER HAMZA CAN BE FOUND ON THE TOP OF ON ALIF AS WELL AS UNDER IT (E.G. إء).
 (إء) ON ALIF MAKSURA (ئء) ON THE LETTER YAA (ياءء) ON A WAW (ؤء)

THE HAMZA CAN BE PLACED ON A WAW (ؤء) ON THE LETTER YAA (ياءء) ON ALIF MAKSURA (ئء) OR LONG A (آء). HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES:

THE LETTER HAMZA	حرف الهمزة
APRIL	أبريل=إء
PERSON	إنسان=إء
NATION	أمة=أء
INNOCENT	بريء=ئء
QUESTION	سؤال=ؤء
PERPLEXED, CONFUSED	حائر=ئء
LONG A=آء	آء=إء+أء
THE HOLY BOOK KORAN	القرآن=أء

2-CONTRAST BETWEEN HAMZA AND AAYN (ع AND ء):

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ء AND ع)		الفرق بين ء و ع	
FULL	عامر	ORDER	أمر
SUFFERING	معذب	POLITE	مأذب
HE CAUSED SUFFERING	عذب	HE DISCIPLINED	أذب
HE DEPENDED ON	عول	FIRST	أول
TORTURE	عذاب	POLITENESS	أداب
WORK	عمل	HOPE	أمل

3-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ه) AND THE LETTER (ع)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ه) AND (ع)		الفرق بين ه و ع	
HABIT/TRADITION	عادة	THIS (M.S)	هأدا
ARABS	عرب	HE FLEW	هرب
HE MADE	عمل	HE NEGLECTED	همل

MADE	معمول	NEGLECTED	مهمول
AVERAGE;ORDINARY	عادي	THIS (F.S)	هادي
HE COUNTED	عدّد	HE THREATENED	هدّد

4-BECAUSE THE AMOUNT OF CONSTRICTION IN THE AIR PASSAGE FOR THE ARTICULATION OF AAYEN (عين) IS RELATIVELY SLIGHT, SOME PRACTICE IS REQUIRED TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN A (ع) AND (ع):

FEMININE SINGULAR:		MASCULINE SINGULAR:	
HEARING	سامعة	HEARING	سامع
SEVENTH	سابعة	SEVENTH	سابع
FOURTH	رابعة	FOURTH	رابع
RETURNING	راجعة	RETURNING	راجع
INFORMANT	بيّاعة	INFORMANT	بيّاع
SOLD	مبيوعة	SOLD	مبيوع
PROHIBITED	ممنوعة	PROHIBITED	ممنوع
PRINTED	مطبوعة	PRINTED	مطبوع

5-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ه) AND THE LETTER (ح)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ه) AND (ح)		الفرق بين ه و ح	
HE LOVED	حب	IT BLEW	هب
WE	حنا	HERE	هنا
HE STAINED WITH HENNA	حنّى	HE REASSURED	هنّى
WE STAINED WITH HENNA	حنينا	WE CONGRATULATED	هنينا
HE TRAVELED IN THE EVENING	راح	THERE HE IS	راه!
HE ATTENDED	حضر	HE SPOKE	هضر

6 - CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ع) AND THE LETTER E(ح)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ع) AND (ح)		الفرق بين ع و ح	
HE BURNED	حرق	HE SWATTED	عرق
HE FELT	حس	HE WATCHED	عس

HE DREAMED	حلم	HE LEARNED	علم
WATERMELON	دَلَّاح	WATERMELON	دلاع
HE REJOICED	فرح	HE BROKE UP	فرع
HE CAUSED S.O. TO SWEAR	حَلَف	HE FED (ANIMALS)	عَلَف
SWEET	حلو	HEIGHT	علو
A LETTER	حرف	HE KNEW	عرف

7-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ح) AND THE LETTER E(خ)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ح) AND (خ)		الفرق بين ح و خ	
MY UNCLE	ذالي	MY CONDITION	حالي
THREAD	خيٲ	WALL	حيٲ
VINEGAR	خل	HE OPENED	حل
HE WALKED	خَلَف	TO CAUSE S.O TO SWEAR	حَلَف
LAMB	خروف	LETTERS	حروف
HE PIERCED	خرق	HE BURNED	حرق
HE SUCCEEDED	خلف	HE SWORE	حلف
BROTHERS	خوت	FISH	حوت

8-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (خ) AND THE LETTER (غ)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (خ) AND (غ)		الفرق بين خ و غ	
EXPENSIVE	غالي	MY UNCLE	خالي
HE CAUSED S.T TO BE LOST	غَبَر	HE INFORMED	خبر
EXCEPT;JUST	غير	GOOD	خير
HE WAS MISTAKEN	غلط	HE REACHED	خلٲ
HE DROWNED	غرق	HE PIERCED	خرق
CLOUDS	غيام	TENTS	خيام
ABSENT	غايب	UGLY	خايب
HE WAS ABSENT	غاب	HE WAS UGLY	خاب

9-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ق) AND THE LETTER (ك)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ق) AND (ك)		الفرق بين ق و ك	
IN YOU	فيك	WAKE UP!	فقا!
HE ATE	كلى	HE GRILLED	قلى
DOG	كلب	HEART	قلب
TALK	كلام	PENCILS	قلام
HE DOUBTED	شك	TO SPLIT	شق
WALNUT BARK	سواك	MARKETS	سواق
EAT!	كل	SAY!	قل

10-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ط) AND THE LETTER (ت)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ط) AND (ت)		الفرق بين ت و ط	
ADOBE	طوب	FABRIC/CLOTH	توب
ARMPIT	باط	HE SPENT NIGHT	بات
IT WAS COOKED	طاب	HE REPENTED	تاب
STAMP	طابع	FOLLOWING	تابع
WALL	حيط	BECAUSE	حيث
MUD	طين	FIGS	تين
HE FLEW	طار	HE REVOLTED	تار

11-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (خ) AND THE LETTER (ك)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (خ) AND (ك)		الفرق بين خ و ك	
HE ENLARGED	كبر	HE INFORMED	خبر
COMPLETE	كامل	LAZY	خامل
CAVE	كاف	HE BECAME AFRAID	خاف
HE CAME EARLY	بكر	HE EXORCISED	بخر
HE WAS	كان	HE BETRAYED	خان
HE THANKED	شكر	HE SNORED	شخر
MANY	كتار	HE CHOSE	ختار

12-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ض) AND THE LETTER (د)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ض) AND (د)		الفرق بين ض و د	
LANE/QUARTER	درب	BEATING	ضرب
SPEAKING	داوي	LIGHTED	ضاوي
LIMIT	حد	LUCK	حض
PRAISING	حامد	SOUR	حامض
HE COUNTED	عد	TO BITE	عض
HE DEMOLISHED	هدم	HE DIGESTED	هضم
DEMOLISHED	مهدوم	DIGESTED	معضوم
COUNTED	معدود	BITTEN	معضوض
HE WAS ACCUSTOMED	عود	HE RECOMPENSED	عوض

13-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ص) AND THE LETTER (س)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ص) AND (س)		الفرق بين ص و س	
SWORD	سيف	SUMMER	صيف
TEETH	سنان	STENCH	صنان
ZERO	سفر	YELLOW	صفر
TO ENVY	حسد	HE HARVESTED	حصد
ENVIOLS	حساد	HARVESTER	حصاد
SHAVED	محسن	FORTIFIED	محصن
HE TOOK AWAY	سلب	HE CRUCIFIED	صلب
TAKEN AWAY FROM	مسلوب	CRUCIFIED	مصلوب
HE PRAISED	سبح	SAY "GOOD MORNING"	صبح

14-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE EMPHATIC AND NON-EMPHATIC CONSONANTS

EMPHATIC CONSONANTS (ل)		NON-EMPHATIC CONSONANTS (ل)	
LAMP	لامبة	SUIT/UNIFORM	لبسة
BALLOON	بالون	COLOR	لون
BY GOD!	والله!	ORANGE(S)	ليمونة

TAKE CARE!	تَهْنِى	ELEPHANT	فيل
GOD	الله	MILK	حليب
DARKNESS	ضلمة	SAFETY/PEACE	سلامة
MINUS QUARTER	لاروب	NIGHT	ليل

15-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE EMPHATIC AND NON-EMPHATIC CONSONANTS

EMPHATIC CONSONANTS (ر)		NON-EMPHATIC CONSONANTS (ر)	
IT CURDLED	راب	TO BE DEMOLISHED	راب
YOGURT	رايب	DEMOLISHED	رايب
TO HAPPEN	جرى	HE RAN	جرى
DUCKS	برك	HE SAT DOWN	برك
CHAMELEON	بكر	FIRST BORN	بكر
HE CURED	برى	HE ACQUITTED	برى

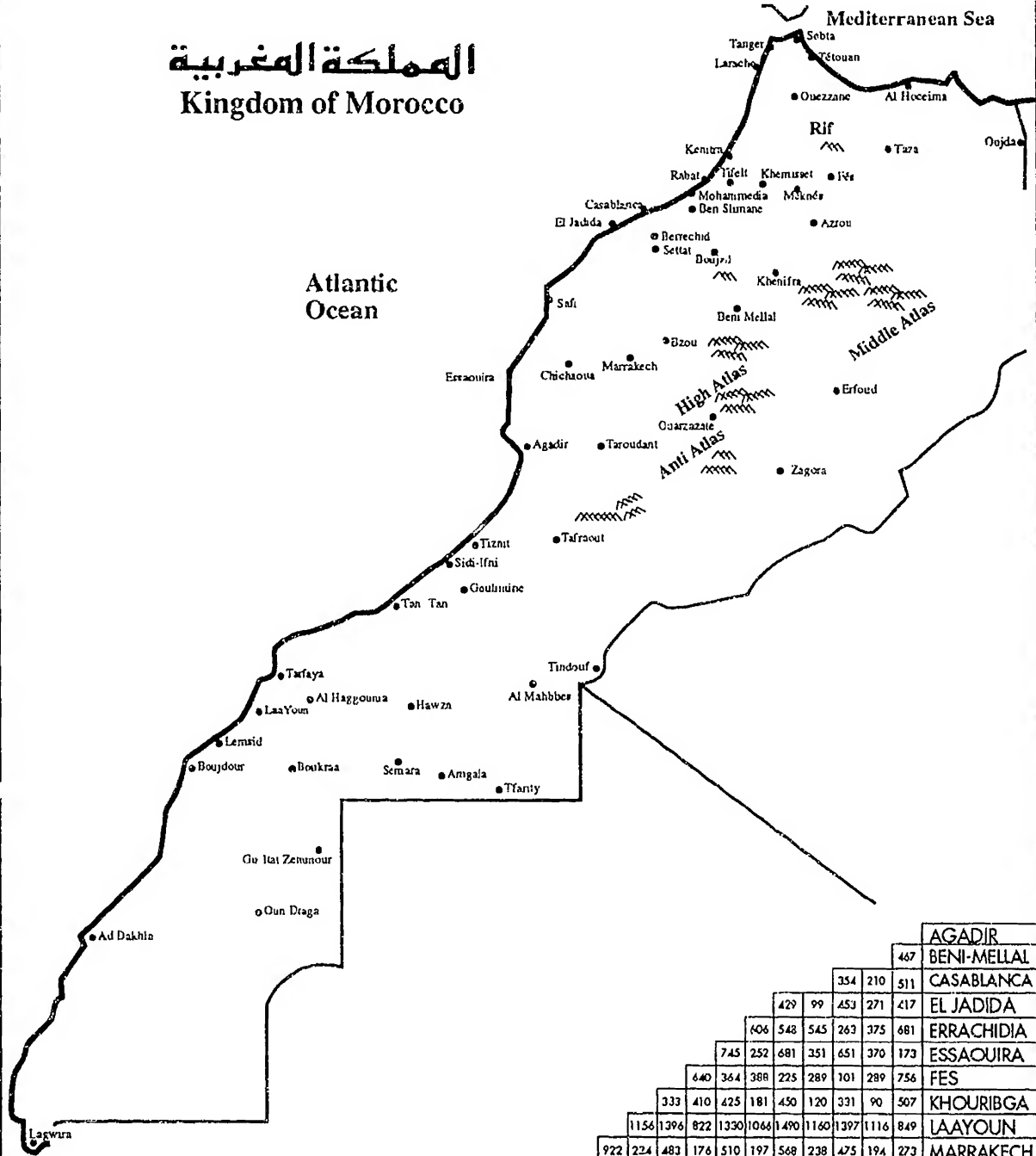
16-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE EMPHATIC CONSONANTS AND NON -EMPHATIC CONSONANTS.

THE EMPHATIC CONSONANTS(ب)		NON-EMPHATIC CONSONANTS(ب)	
BANK	بنك	GIRL, DAUGHTER	بنت
POPE	بابا	HE SPEND THE NIGHT	بات

17-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE EMPHATIC CONSONANTS AND NON -EMPHATIC CONSONANTS.

EMPHATIC CONSONANTS		NON-EMPHATIC CONSONANTS	
MY MOTHER	ممي	FROM	من
OWNERS	موالين	MY MONEY	مالي

المملكة المغربية
Kingdom of Morocco

[illegible]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

TOPIC:

GREETING AND INTRODUCING YOURSELF.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO INTRODUCE HIMSELF /HERSELF AND GREET PEOPLE.

CULTURAL POINTS

THE GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS (GOOD-BYES) ARE TWO IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF MOROCCAN LIFE. GREETINGS ARE NOT TO BE COMPARED WITH THE QUICK AMERICAN "HI". IT TAKES TIME FOR TWO PEOPLE TO EXCHANGE DIFFERENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WHICH INTEREST THEM ABOUT EACH OTHER, THEIR FAMILIES AND LIFE IN GENERAL. GREETINGS CHANGE FROM ONE REGION TO ANOTHER, BOTH IN THE QUESTIONS POSED AND IN THE FASHION OF THE GREETING (IE. SHAKING HANDS, KISSING CHEEKS HEAD OR HANDS, OR PUTTING ONE'S HAND OVER ONE'S HEART AFTER SHAKING HANDS.).

FOR THIS COMPETENCY, YOU WILL FIND A DIALOGUE AND A TRANSLATED LIST OF ALL THE WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS WHICH HELP YOU USE THE GREETINGS. THERE IS ALSO AN ADDITIONAL LIST OF EXPRESSIONS FOR GREETINGS. THIS IS DIVIDED INTO QUESTIONS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE RESPONSES. (YOU DO NOT NEED TO REMEMBER ALL THESE EXPRESSIONS. THIS LIST IS INCLUDED SO YOU CAN RECOGNIZE THEM.).

IF YOU GREET A GROUP OF PEOPLE, THEN THE WAY YOU GREET THE FIRST PERSON IS THE WAY YOU SHOULD GREET EVERYONE IN THE GROUP. DON'T BE SURPRISED IF YOU ARE GREETED BY A FRIEND BUT HE DOES NOT INTRODUCE YOU TO OTHER PEOPLE WITH WHOM HE MAY BE TALKING. DO NOT BE SURPRISED IF YOU ARE IN A GROUP AND YOU ARE NOT GREETED AS OTHERS ARE IN THE GROUP (PEOPLE MAY BE SHY TO GREET A STRANGER.)

IT IS ALSO NOT NECESSARY TO GIVE AN OVERLY-DETAILED RESPONSE TO A GREETING -- ONLY THE USUAL RESPONSE IS EXPECTED. EX.: "HOW ARE YOU?". AND. ONLY: "FINE, THANKS BE TO GOD.".

Grammatical notes to be discovered:

- Suffixed pronouns.
- Independent pronouns.

الضمائر المتصلة

ي+ك +ه+ها

مفردات موجودة بالقسم

الضمائر المنفصلة

هي+هو+انتي+انت+أنا

أدوات الإستفهام

اشنو! شنو! كيف

VOCABULARY

Peace Be Upon You.	ssalamo ع laykoun	السلام عليكم
And Peace Upon You.	Wa ع laykoun assalam	وعليكم السلام
Name	smiya	سمية
My name	smiti	سميتي
Your name	smitak	سميتك
His name	smitou	سميتو
Her name	smit'ha	سميتها
What...?	shnou.....?	اشنو.....؟
How are you (masc.)?	kif dayer?	كيف داير؟
How are you (fem.)?	kif dayra?	كيف دايرة؟
No problems?	labas?	لاباس؟
No problems, thanks be to God.	labas l'hamdou lah	لاباس الحمد لله
Good bye (Go in peace).	b'slama	بالسلامة
Repeat! (masc.)	عawed	عاود
Repeat! (fem.).	عawdi	عاودي
Ask	swal	سول
Ask (fem.) him.	sawlih	سوليه
Ask (fem.) her.	sawliha	سولها
Good.	mazyen	مزيان
Good.	bi'xir	بخير
Super.	montaz	ممتاز
May God's Grace be Upon You.	tbark allah ع lik	تبارك الله عليك
No problems with you?	labas ع lik?	لاباس عليك؟
What's the news?	ash barek?	أش خبارك؟
Everything is fine.	koulshi be'xir	كلشي بخير

التعارف

السلام عليكم	دجون
وعليكم السلام.	محمد
كيف داير؟ لباس؟	دجون
لباس الحمد لله. وانت أش خبارك؟ لباس عليك؟	محمد
لباس الحمد لله.	دجون
شنو سميتك؟	محمد
سميتي دجون، وانت؟	دجون
سميتي محمد.	محمد
متشرفين.	دجون

GREETING

John	=Peace be with you.
Mohamed	=And also with you.
John	=How are you? Fine? (insisting)
Mohamed	=I'm fine, praise God. And you, how are you? Are you okay? (What's new?)
John	=I'm okay.praise God.
Mohamed	=Excuse me what's your name?
John	=My name is John. And you?
Mohamed	=Mohamed.
John	=Pleased to meet you.

"INDEPENDENT PRONOUNS"

These pronouns take the following forms as subjects of a sentence.

As in Spanish and Italian, the use of these pronouns is optional - usually used only to emphasize the subject.

There is no equivalent in Moroccan Arabic of "am, is, are."

Presentation:

أنا	Ana	I
انت	Nta	You (m.s)
انتي	Ntee	You (f.s)
هو	Howa	He
هي	Hiya	She
حنا	Ḥna	We
انتما	Ntouma	You (pl)
هما	Houma	They

Exercise:

Fill in the blank with the missing word(s)

I am Mourad.

أنا مراد

I am busy.

.....

.....

واش انت مريض؟

Are you a tourist?

.....

.....

فين هو؟

Where is she?

.....

.....

مع من حنا؟

Are you (f/s) a volunteer?

.....

.....

فين حنا؟

SUFFIX PRONOUNS/POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

In the Moroccan dialect, one or two letters may be added to words in order to express possession. The various forms of the possessive word "dyal" is used with other words. To distinguish which words take the suffixed possessives and which take the possessive "dyal" takes some time. When discussing members of the family, the possessive "dyal" is never used.

For "his" or "him" the vowel "ه" or the consonant "ك" is added.

"ك" is added to words which end in a consonant and "ه" is added to words which end in a vowel.

Suffixed pronouns are:

ي	ee	ديالي	Dyalee	My, mine
ك	k	ديالك	Dyalek	Your, yours(sg)
هو/ه	ou/h	دياله	Dyalou	His
ها	ha	ديالها	Dyalha	Her, hers
نا	na	ديالنا	Dyalna	Our, ours.
كم	koum	ديالكم	Dyalkoum	Your, yours(pl)
هم	houm	ديالهم	Dyalhoum	Their, theirs.

Examples

I went to see him

مشيت نشوفو

I went to his house

مشيت ل دارو

داري	dari	my house	مكاني	maganti	my watch
دارك	darek	your house	مكانتك	magantak	your watch
دارو	darou	his house	مكانتو	magantou	his watch
دارها	darha	her house	مكانتها	magantha	her watch
دارنا	darna	our house	مكانتنا	magantna	our watch
داركم	darkoum	your house	مكانتكم	magantkoum	your watch
دارهم	darhoum	their house	مكانتهم	maganthoum	their watch

INTERROGATION

Interrogation is signaled in one of three ways in Moroccan Arabic

- By an interrogative adverb.
- By an interrogative pronoun.
- By a rising intonation.

The interrogative pronouns

There are five interrogative pronouns.

شكون؟	Shkoun?	Who?
مع من؟	M' minn?	With whom?
اشنو؟ اش؟	Ashnou? Ash?	What?
ما؟	Ma?	What?
أشمن؟ إينا؟	Ashmin? Inna?	Which?

The form **من** is used only after prepositions for example:

مع من؟	M' aminn?	With whom?
ديال من؟	Dyalminn?	Whose?

Whose daughter is this ?	Bent minn hade?	بنت من هادي؟
With or by whom?	Bi minn?	ب من؟
To whom?	Li minn?	ل من؟
In whom?	Fi minn	ف من؟
Of whom, whose?	D' menn	د من؟

شكون؟	Shkoun?	Who?
-------	---------	------

Who are you?	Shkoun anta?	شكون انت؟
Who(is that)	Shkoun lli?	شكون اللي....؟
Who (is it that)saw you(sg)?	Shkoun lli shafk?	شكون اللي شافك؟
Who did you see ?	Shkoun lli shfti?	شكون اللي شفتي؟
Who is it that you (sg) saw?	Shkoun lli shfti	شكون اللي شفتي؟

اش؟	Ash?	What?
-----	------	-------

What did you do ?	Shnou dertti?	اشنو درتي؟
What is this (one)?	Ash hada?	اش هادا؟
What with?	Bash?	باش؟
What /Which?	Ash mn?	اش من؟
(At) what time?	Waqt Ash?	وقت اش؟
(On) what day?	Nearash?	نهار اش؟

Do you understand what I'm saying?

Wash fhamti ash kangoul?

واش فهمتي اش كنكول؟

واش؟	wash?	+/-?
------	-------	------

Wash howa?

واش هو؟

Wash hiya?

واش هي؟

ما؟	Ma?	What?
-----	-----	-------

What's wrong, what's the matter

Mal'k?Malou

مالك؟ / مالو؟

What are you (sg) screaming for?

Mal'k kat'awwat?

مالك كتغوت؟

إينا	Īnna?	At what time?
------	-------	---------------

(At)what time (hour)did you(sg)come?

F'inna sa' a?

ف إنا ساعة جيتي؟

ف أشمن ساعة جيتي؟

Shnouwa/shnou houwa

اشنو هو - - - شنوا

Shniya/shnihiya

اشنو هي - - - شنرا

Shnouma/shnouhouma

اشنو هما - - - شنما

PERSONAL INFORMATION

TOPIC:

ASKING AND RESPONDING TO PERSONAL QUESTIONS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT NATIONALITIES, AGE, CITIES AND MARITAL STATUS.

CULTURAL POINTS

AVOID ASKING ABOUT AGE AND SALARY.

PEOPLE SOMETIMES WON'T TELL YOU ABOUT THEIR JOB AND OTHER PERSONAL CONCERNS IF NOT ASKED.
RELIGION CAN BE A SENSITIVE ISSUE AND SOMETIMES PEOPLE ARE NOT WILLING TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS.

TRAINEES SHOULD ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- WHAT NATIONALITY ARE YOU ?
- WHERE DO YOU COME FROM ?
- HOW OLD ARE YOU ?
- ARE YOU MARRIED? SINGLE? ETC.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED

- _ ADJECTIVES
- _ NATIONALITIES
- _ GENDER

THE MASCULINE FEMININE SINGULAR FORM.

VOCABULARY

What's this(mas.sing)	shnou hada?	شنو هادا؟
What's this(fem sing)	shnou hadi?	شنو هادي؟
I'm from the US	ana min mirikan	أنا من مريكان
I'm American	ana mirikani(ya)	أنا مريكاني(ة)
I'm from Morocco	nta min mġ rib	أنا من المغرب
I'm Moroccan	nta maġ ribi(ya)	أنا مغربي (ة)
Where are you from (masc s)	mnin nta?	منين انت؟
Where are you from (fem s)	mnin nti?	منين انتي؟
Are you French?	wash nt(a/i) fransawi(ya)?	واش انت(ي)فرنساوي(ة)
Where are you from in the US?	mnin nta min mirikan?	منين انت من مريكان؟
The state of California	wilayat kalifornya	ولاية كاليفورنيا
California is a state.	kalifornya wilaya	كاليفورنيا ولاية

I am from...	ana min.....	أنا من.....
Are you from?	wash nta min.....?	واش انت من.....؟
And you (fem sing)?	u nti?	وانتي؟
Where is he from?	mnin howa?	منين هو؟
Where is she from?	mnin hiya?	منين هي؟
Not	mashi.....	ماشي.....
Excuse me (to masc sing)	smaح li	اسمح لي
Excuse me (to fem sing)	samح li	اسمحي لي
Not yet	la mazal	لا مزال
Not yet	la baقي	لا باقي
Are you a tourist?	wash nta touris	واش انت تورييس؟
I work with the Peace Corps.	ana dam م ع a haylat salam	أنا خدام مع هيئة السلام
But	wa lakin	ولكن

City	mdina	مدينة	I have	ع andi	عندي
Country	blad	بلاد	You have	ع andak	عندك
State	wilaya	ولاية	He has	ع ando	عندو
Big (fem)	kbira	كبيرة	She has	ع andha	عندها
Small (fem)	sغira	صغيرة	I don't have	ma ع andish	ما عنديش
Married	mzawaj(a)	مزوج(ة)	You (sing) don't have	ma ع andaksh	ما عندكش
Single (masc)	ع azri	عزري	He doesn't have	ma ع andoush	ما عندوش
Single (fem/virgin)	ع azba	عزبة	She doesn't have	ma ع andhash	ما عندهاش

ANNISBA

A. Countries

Countries	Geog N	Adj (M.S)	Adj (pl)	Adj (F.S)	
USA	مريكان	مريكاني	مريكان	مريكانية	mirican(i/iya)
France	فرنسا	فرنساوي	فرنسويين	فرنسوية	fransa(wi/wiya)
Spain	سبانيا	سبليوني	سبليون	سبليونية	sbalyoun(i/iya)
Italy	الطليان	طلياني	طليان	طليانية	talyan(i/iya)
England	الانكليز	انكليزي	انكالة	انكليزية	nagliz(i/iya)
Tunisia	تونس	تونسي	توانسة	تونسية	touns(i/iya)
Algeria	الجزائر	جزائري	جزائريين	جزائرية	jazair(i/iya)
Morocco	المغرب	مغربي	مغاربة	مغربية	maغ rib(i/iya)

B. Cities

Cities	Geog N	Adj (M S)	Adj (F S)	Adj (M PL)	Adj (F PL)	
Rabat	الرباط	رباطي	رباطية	رباطيين	رباطيات	rbat(i/ya)
Marrakech	مراكش	مراكشي	مراكشية	مراكشيين	مراكشيات	maraksh(i/ya)
Fes	فاس	فاسي	فاسية	فاسيين	فاسيات	fas(i/ya)
Meknes	مكناس	مكناسي	مكناسية	مكناسيين	مكناسيات	meknas(i/ya)
city	مدينة	مديني	مدينية	مدينيين	مدينيات	mdini/ya
Country:(rural)	عروبية	عروبي	عروبية	عروبيين	عروبيات	roubi/ya

*It is very common to derive adjectives or nouns from geographical nouns (countries, cities, etc.) as follows:

المغرب (Morocco) مغربي (Moroccan: that is a native of Morocco or pertaining to it.)

امريكا (American) امريكاني (American: i.e. a native of America or something pertaining to it.)

This method is called Annisba (النسبة)

اشكون انتما؟

فاطمة	السلام عليكم.
بوب	وعليكم السلام.
فاطمة	اسمع لي ، واش انت فرنساوي؟
بوب	لا أنا مريكانني.
فاطمة	منين ف مريكان؟
بوب	من مدينة لوس أنجلس ف ولاية كاليفورنيا و انت ؟
فاطمة	من الرباط.
بوب	اسمحي لي شحال من عام عندك؟
	شحال ف عمرك؟/شحال عندك من عام؟
فاطمة	اتنين و عشرين عام.وانت ؟
بوب	ربعة و ثلاثين عام.
فاطمة	واش انت مزوج ولا مازال؟
بوب	لا مازال ، وانتي؟
فاطمة	لا باقية. واش انت توريس؟
بوب	لا خدام مع هيئة السلام.
فاطمة	بالسلامة.
بوب	نشوفك من بعد.

WHO ARE YOU

Fatima	= Peace be upon you.
Bob	= And also upon you.
Fatima	= Excuse me, are you French?
Bob	= No, I'm American.
Fatima	= Where are you from in the U S?
Bob	= I'm from the city of Los Angeles in the state of California. And you?
Fatima	= From Rabat.
Bob	= Excuse me ! How old are you?
Fatima	= I'm 22 and you?
Bob	= I'm 34
Fatima	= Are you married or not yet?
Bob	= No, not yet. and you?
Fatima	= Not yet Are you a tourist (in Morocco)?
Bob	=No, I work with Peace Corps/Morocco.
Fatima	=Goodbye.
Bob	= See you later.

الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

USEFUL PHRASES

Where are you from?	منين انت(انتى)?	nanin nta(anti)?
I'm from...	انا من	na min
What are you doing here in Morocco?	اشنو كتدير هنا ف المغرب	ashnou katdir felma reb
I'm not a tourist.	انا ماشي توريست	ana mashi tourist
I'm working in Morocco.	انا خدام(ة) ف المغرب	ana dam(a) flma reb
I'm working with Peace Corps.	انا كنخدم مع هيئة السلام	ana kan dam
I'm a Peace Corps Volunteer.	انا متطوع مع هيئة السلام	ana moutatawi m a hay'lat ssalam.
What's your nationality?	شنو الجنسية ديالك؟	shnou jinssiya dyalik
I'm an American from New York.	انا مريكاني من نيويورك	ana mirikani min New York
What is your religion?	اشنو الدين ديالك؟	shnou d din dyalik
I'm Christian.	انا مسيحي(ة)	ana massi(a)
I'm Jewish.	انا يهودي(ة)	ana yhou di(ya)
How old are you?	شحال ف عمرك؟	sh al f oumrak?
I'mold. (See the numbers chapter for your particular age.)	عندي عام.	andi..... am.
What is your occupation?/Job?	اش كتعمل(ي)	ash kata mal(i)?
English Teacher	استاد انكليزية	usstad d' ingliziya
Teacher of O+M	استاد ديال المكفوفين	usstad dyal makfoufin.
Veterinarian	بيطري	baytari
I work at the M.A.R.A.	خدام مع وزارة الفلاحة	dam m a wizarat alfla a
I work at the M.O.P.H.	خدام مع وزارة الصحة	dam m a wizarat ssi a
I work for the program on Health Education.	خدام مع برنامج التربية الصحية	dam m a barnamaj attarbiya ssi iya
I work with the Department of "Eaux et Forets"	انا كنخدم مع مصلحة المياه و الغابات.	ana kan dam m a masla at lmiyah wa l g abat.

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

The near and the far demonstrative forms are:

This (m)	hada	هادا
This (f)	hadi	هادي
These (pl)	hadou	هادوا
That (m)	hadak	هاداك
That (f)	hadik	هاديك
Those (pl)	hadouk	هادوك

These forms almost always have a specific noun antecedent and are often translated as 'this one', 'that one', 'these (ones)' eg هادي مزيانة hadi mezyana This one is good.

These forms are scarcely ever used in the sense of English "This" or "That" referring to a general situation. Generally, without a specific noun antecedent the usage is

هادي (had ashi) this (thing) and داك الشي (dak shi) (that things). Compare

What is this (one)?	ash hada?	أش هادا؟
What is this (situation, affair)?	ash had ashi?	أش هاد الشي؟
I want that one.	bغ it hadak.	بغيت هاداك
That's what I want.	dak ashi lli bغ it.	داك الشي اللي بغيت.

With a durative verb form, an active participle indicating current or present activity, or in an equational sentence هادي is used in equivalents to the English present perfect tense for example:

I've been waiting for him for two hours.	hadi saغ tayen u ana kantsanak.	هادي ساعتين وأنا كنتسناك
He's been asleep for a (long) time.	hadi mouda u howa naغ as.	هادي مدة وهو ناعس.
He's been in Morocco for three years.	hadi talt snine u howa flmaغ reb	هادي تلت سنين وهو ف المغرب

This and that

This	had	هادر
This one	hada	هادر
These	hadou	هادر
That (m)	hadak	هادر
That (f)	hadik	ديك
Those	hadouk	هادر
That (m)	dak	داك
This one (f)	hadi	هادي
Those	douk	دوك
That one (f)	hadik	هاديك

These things or This thing, situation had ashi هاداشي

That thing, situation. dak ashi داكاشي

There is(m.s)	kayen	كاين
There is not (m.s)	makayensh	ماكاينش
There is (f.S)	kayna	كاينة
There is not (m.f)	makaynash	ماكايناش
There are (pl)	kaynin	كاينين
There are not (pl)	makayninsh	ماكاينينش

NUMERALS

From Numbers one through twelve, Moroccan has separate forms for cardinal and ordinal numbers. From two through ten, there are separate fractional forms. From eleven on, fractions are not definable, and from thirteen on there is no distinction of form between cardinal and ordinal.

The cardinals:

There are individual forms for the numbers from one through nineteen, for the tens from twenty through ninety, for a hundred, for a thousand, for a million, and for a billion. The form for these are given below. For the complex numbers.

(a) The cardinals from one through ten:

Full Forms		Short Form		
واحد	waḥed	One(m.s)	none	
وحدة	waḥda	One(m.f)	none	
وحدین	waḥdīn	One(pl)	none	
جوج	jouj	two	none	
تین/تینین	tnīn/tnayeen	two	ثلاث	talt
ثلاثة	tlata	three	ربیع	rbaʿ
ربعة	rabʿa	four	خمیس	ams
خمسة	amssa	five	ست	set
ستة	sta	six	سبع	sbaʿ
سبعة	sabʿa	seven	ثمان	tman
ثمانية	tminya	eight	تسع	tsaʿ
تسعود	tasʿoud	nine	عشر	asher
عشرة	ashra	ten		

When used directly before a noun in counting, the form is:

Number { Full Forms } + (d') + noun(plural)

Number (Short Form)+ noun(plural)

خمسة دراهم	amsa d'drahem	five dirhams
تسع شهور	tasʿ shhour	nine months

Remark:

The numeral واحد waḥed (one) differs from all other numerals in being an adjective. It occupies the same place in the sentence as other adjectives and similarly agrees in gender with whatever noun it modifies, e.g. كتاب واحد ktab waḥed (one book).

For 'two' the form **تنين** tnin is used in compound numerals such as **عشرين و** tshayeen u ashreen (twenty-two), etc. Otherwise **جوج** jouj is used, e.g. **جوج د الكتب** jouj d laktoub (two books).

Dual nouns

The dual must be used when referring to two things. Although this is not very common in practice you should at least learn to recognize it.

Some examples:

	Singular		Dual noun	
Day	يوم	youn	يومين	youmayeen
Month	شهر	shhar	شهرين	shhrayeen
Year	عام	am	عامين	amayeen
Week	سبعمائة	simana	جوج د السبعمائة	jouj d' ssimanat
Minute	دقيقة	d'qaa	جوج دقائق	jouj d' qayeeq

(b) The cardinals from eleven through nineteen.

حداش	dash	eleven
طناش	tnash	twelve
تلتاش	taltash	thirteen
ربعاش	rba'ash	fourteen
خمستا	amstash	fifteen
ستاش	st'ash	sixteen
سبعاش	sba'ash	seventeen
تمناش	tman'ash	eighteen
تسعاش	tsa'ash	nineteen

When used directly before a noun in counting, the form is:

The number + **ر** (er) or **ل** (el) + noun(singular)

ستاش ل عام	st'ash l'am	Sixteen years
ربعاش ل بنت	rba'ash l'bent	Fourteen girls

The cardinal decades:

عشرين	ashreen	twenty
ثلاثين	tlateen	thirty
ربعين	rab'een	forty
خمسين	amseen	fifty

ستين	sateen	sixty
سبعين	sabreen	seventy
ثمانين	tmancen	eighty
تسعين	tasreen	ninety

When used directly before a noun in counting, the form is:

Number + noun(singular)

عشرين عام	ashreen am	twenty years
ثلاثين درهم	tlateen dirhams	thirteen dirhams

The hundreds:

مئة	mya	one hundred
مئتين	myatayn	two hundred
ثلاث مئة	telt-mya	three hundred
ربعمئة	rebreen-mya	four hundred
خمسمئة	ams-mya	five hundred
ستمئة	sett-mya	six hundred
سبع مئة	sebm-mya	seven hundred
ثمان مئة	temn-mya	eight hundred
تسع مئة	tsebm-mya	nine hundred

When used directly before a noun in counting, the form is:

Number + ت (t)+ noun(singular)

ربعمئة كتاب	rebreen-mya t kitab	four hundred books
تسع مئة ريال	tesbm-mya t ryal	nine hundred Ryal

The thousands:

ألف	alf	one thousand
ألفين	alfayen	two thousand
ثلاث الاف	telt-alf	three thousand
ربعمئة الاف	rebreen-alf	four thousand
خمسمئة الاف	ams-alf	five thousand
ستمئة الاف	sett-alf	six thousand
سبع مئة الاف	sebm-alf	seven thousand
ثمان مئة الاف	temn-alf	eight thousand
تسع مئة الاف	tesbm-alf	nine thousand

When used directly before a noun in counting, the form is:

Number + noun(singular)

Number +(٨)+ noun(plural)

خمسة آلاف د الناس	rebغ-alaf d' nass	four thousand people
ثمان آلاف درهم	temn-alaf dirham	eight thousand dirhams

Larger numbers

'Million' مليون (malyoun)(sg), ملايين (mlayeen)(pl.)

'Billion' مليار (mlyar)(sg), مليارات (mlayeer)(pl.).

تسعة ملايين	tasعoud del mlayeen	nine million
-------------	---------------------	--------------

The Ordinals

الاول	luwel	first
الثاني	tani	second
الثالث	talet	third
الرابع	رابع	fourth
الخامس	خامس	fifth
السادس/السادس	sades	sixth
السابع	سابع	seventh
الثامن	tamen	eighth
التاسع	taseع	ninth
العاشر	عاشر	tenth
الحادي عشر	عاشر	eleventh
الثاني عشر	عاشر	twelfth

The forms listed are the in masculine singular. The feminine and plural forms are regular, formed with the ending ة (a) and ين (in) respectively.

The Fractions:

	Singular		Plural	
half	ness	نصف	nsas	نصاف
third	tulut	ثلث	tulutat	ثلثات
fourth	rubuع	ربع	rubuع at	ربعات
			rbaع	رباع

fifth	خumus	خمس	خumusat	خمسات
	خoms	خمس	خmas	خماس
sixth	sudus	سدس	sudusat/sdas	سدسات/سداس
seventh	subuع	سبع	subuعat	سبعات
	sbeع	سبع	sbaع	سباع
eighth	tumun	تمن	tumunat	تمنات
	tmen	تمن	tman	تمان
ninth	tusuع	تسع	tusuعat	تسعات
tenth	عushur	عشر	عushurat/عshar	عشرات/عشار

The fraction from one third to one tenth show a considerable amount of variation. The use of the alternate forms differs from speaker to speaker and in different counting situations.

VOCABULARY

الساعة

one (fem)	lwaحda	الوحدة	seven	sabعa	السبعة
two	jouz	الجوج	eight	tmany	التمنية
three	tlata	الثلاثة	nine	tasعoud	التسعود
four	rabعa	الرابعة	ten	lأashra	العشرة
five	lأamsa	الخمس	eleven	lأdash	الحضاش
six	seta	الستة	twelve	طnash	الطناش
before minos	الq	قل	twenty minutes	toloot	تلت
and	u	و	half	nas	نص
exactly	nishan	نیشان	quarter to	laroob	لارب
quarter	رbaع	ربع	five minutes	سsem	قسم

What time is it?	shال hadi f' saعa	شحال هادي ف الساعة؟
It is exactly one o'clock.	hadi lwaحda nishan	هادي الوحدة نیشان.
It is five minutes past two.	hadi jouz u ساقam	هادي الجوج و قسم.
It is ten minutes past three.	hadi tlata u سmayen	هادي الثلاثة و قسمين.
It is a quarter past four.	hadi rabعa u رbaع	هادي الرابعة و ربع
It is twenty-five past five.	hadi lأamsa u ساقamsam	هادي الخمسة و خمس قسام
It is six thirty.	hadi seta u ness	هادي الستة و نص
It is seven thirty-five.	hadi sabعa u sabعk ساقam	هادي السبعة و سبع قسام
It is twenty to eight.	hadi tmany الq touloot	هادي التمنية قل تلت
It is a quarter to nine.	hadi tsعoud laroob	هادي التسعود لاروب
It is ten minutes to ten.	hadi dash الq asmayen	هادي الحضاش قل قسمين
It is five minutes to eleven.	hadi طnash الq ساقam	هادي الطناش قل قسم
It is twenty past three.	hadi tlata u touloot	هادي الثلاثة و تلت

GETTING STARTED SHOPPING

A COMPLETE SHOPPING COMPETENCY WILL COME LATER. THIS UNIT IS JUST TO GIVE YOU A FEW USEFUL PHRASES TO GO TO THE MARKET OR TO THE STORE.

التقديرة	
السلام عليكم.	دجينيوفر
وعليكم السلام، شنو بغيتي ألام؟	مول الحانوت
واش عندك الشكلاط؟	دجينيوفر
إييه موجود ألام.	مول الحانوت
عطيني جوج بكيات، بشحال؟	دجينيوفر
طناش الدرهم.	مول الحانوت
هاك، بارك الله فيك.	دجينيوفر
بلا جميل.	مول الحانوت

Exercise:

Translate into English the dialogue above.

VOCABULARY

I want	bəɣ it	بغيت.....
I want a pencil.	bəɣ it lam	بغيت قلم
What do you want?	shno bəɣ iti	اشنو بغيتي؟
Give me	ɛtini	عطيني
Give me a pen.	ɛtini stilou	عطيني ستيلو
Do you have?	wesh ɛ andek.....?	واش عندك....؟
How much? (price)	bs hɛ al.....?	بشحال.....؟

I want	bəɣ it	بغيت	I don't want	mabəɣ itsh	ما بغيتش
You (sing) want	bəɣ iti	بغيتي	You don't want	mabəɣ itish	ما بغيتيش
You (fem) want	bəɣ iti	بغيتي	You (fem) don't want	mabəɣ itish	ما بغيتيش
He wants	bəɣ a	بغى	He doesn't want	mabəɣ ash	ما بغاش
She wants	bəɣ at	بغات	She doesn't want	mabəɣ atsh	ما بغاتش

MONEY الغلوس

dirham	darhem	درهم	centime	santim	سنتيم
franc	frank	فرنك	ryal	ryal	ريال

$$1 \text{ dirham} = 100 \text{ centimes} = 20 \text{ ryals}$$

When converting ryals to dirhams, drop the final 0 and divide by 2. For example: 100 ryals = 10 divided by 2 = 5 dirhams

Do you have change?	wash ع andak sarf	واش عندك الصرف؟
Can you have change for a ..?	wash ع andak sarf dyal...?	واش عندك الصرف ديال ..؟
Yes	iyeh	إييه
No, I don't have any.	la ma ع andish	لا ماعنديش
Yes, there is (ready).	iyeh moujoud	إييه موجود
God protect you (please).	llah y ع alik	الله يخليك
God's grace be upon you (thank you).	baraka llah ofik	بارك الله فيك
Please.	ع afek	عفاك
You're welcome/Don't mention it.	bla jmil	بلا جميل
Make change for me please.	saref li ع afek	صرف لي عفاك
I don't have change for a ...	ma ع andish ssaref dyal.....	ماعنديش الصرف ديال ...
Do you have thisin change?	wesh ع andek hadi.....drahem	واش عندك هادي ..دراهم

TIME (Usual Phrases)

This year	had l' am	هاد العام
Last year	l' am lli fat	العام اللي فات
Next year	l' am li jay	العام اللي جاي
Next year	l' am lmaji	العام الما جي
On.....	n'har	نهار.....
Today	lyoum	ليوم
Week	simana	سيمانية
Month	sh'har	شهر
Century	قار n	قرن
Morning	sba ح	صباح
Afternoon	la ع shiya	لعشية
At noon	ع and adhour	عند الظهر
Night	lil	ليل
Yesterday	lbara ح	لبارح
Midnight	nas lil / tnash d'lil	نص الليل
Sunrise	shrou ق shams	شروق الشمس
Sunset	roub shams غ	غروب الشمس
The day after tomorrow	ba ع d غ ada	بعد غدا
Next week	ssimana lmaji	السيمانية الما جي
In a week or two	min hna simana aw jouj	من هنا سيمانة أو جوج
Yesterday at midnight	lbar ح f'nas lil	لبارح ف نص الليل
From the morning to the afternoon	men sba ح ata l 'ع shiya	من الصباح حتى ل العشية
In a week's time	men hna simana	من هنا سيمانة
From now (on)	min hna	من هنا
Today or tomorrow	lyoum ula غ ada	ليوم و لا غدا
May be in a month	yemken min ona sh'har	يمكن من هنا شهر
At the beginning of the year	f'ass l' am	ف راس العام
This year	had l' am	هاد العام
On Monday	nhar tnin	نهار التنين
On.....	nhar l'.....	نهار ال.....
From now (on)	min daba l' qdam	من دبا القدام
Afternoon	la ع shiya	العشية
Dawn	lafjar	الفجر
As soon as possible	f' a rab wa ق at mounkeen	ف اقرب وقت ممكن
Now	daba	دبا
Weekly	kool osbo ع /koul simana	كل اسبوع /كل سيمانة
Yearly	kool ع am/sanawi	كل عام /سنوي

Monday	ineen	الإثنين	daily	yawmiyan	يوميًا
Tuesday	ilat	الثلاثاء	Autumn	خريف	الخريف
Wednesday	larba	الأربعاء	Winter	shta	الشتا
Thursday	lax mis	الخميس	Spring	rbi	الربيع
Friday	jam a	الجمعة	Summer	صيف	الصيف
Saturday	seht	السبت	Season	fasl	فصل
Sunday	lax ad	الأحد	Seasons	fousol	فصول

January	yanayer	يناير	July	yolyouz	يوليوز
February	fabrayer	فبراير	August	غوسه	غشت
March	mars	مارس	September	shotanber	شتنبر
April	abril	أبريل	October	oktober	أكتوبر
May	may	ماي	November	nowanber	نونبر
June	yonyo/jwan	يونيو/جوان	December	doujanber	دجنبر

السنة الهجرية

1	mouharem	محرم	7	rajab	رجب
2	safar	صفر	8	shaaban	شعبان
3	rbi lawal	ربيع الأول	9	ramdan	رمضان
4	rabi tani	ربيع الثاني	10	shawal	شوال
5	joumada l' wla	جمادى الأولى	11	tho qda	ذو القعدة
6	joumada taniya	جمادى الثانية	12	tho l ija	ذو الحجة

Useful Expressions

Excuse me	smah li	سمع لي
Please	afak ع	عفاك
Watch out	andak ع	عنداك
Move aside	balak	بلاك
Be careful	red balak	رد بالك
Not yet	mazal	ما زال
Not yet	baqi ق	باقي
Is it clear/understood/agreed upon	safi	صافي
Wait	blati	بلاتي
Slow down	b'shwiya ع lik	ب الشوية عليك
Go away	sir f'ج alek	سير ف حالك
Leave me alone	ع tini attisa ع	عطيني التساع
Get away from me	ba ع ad meni	بعد مني
That doesn't interest me	dak ashi mayomnish	داك الشي مايهمنيش
Slowly	b'shwiya	ب الشوية
Quickly, hurry up	d ع ya	دغية
Hurry up	sarbi	سربي
Hurry up	b'zarba	بالزربة
It is not your business	mashi shou ع lak	ماشي شغلك
a little, a few	shwiya	شوية
a lot, very	bazaf	بزاف
Take care of yourself	thalla f' rassak	تهلا ف راسك
Really	bssa ح	بحص

Getting Started: Traveling

A complete travelling competency will follow later. This unit is just to give you a few beginning phrases.

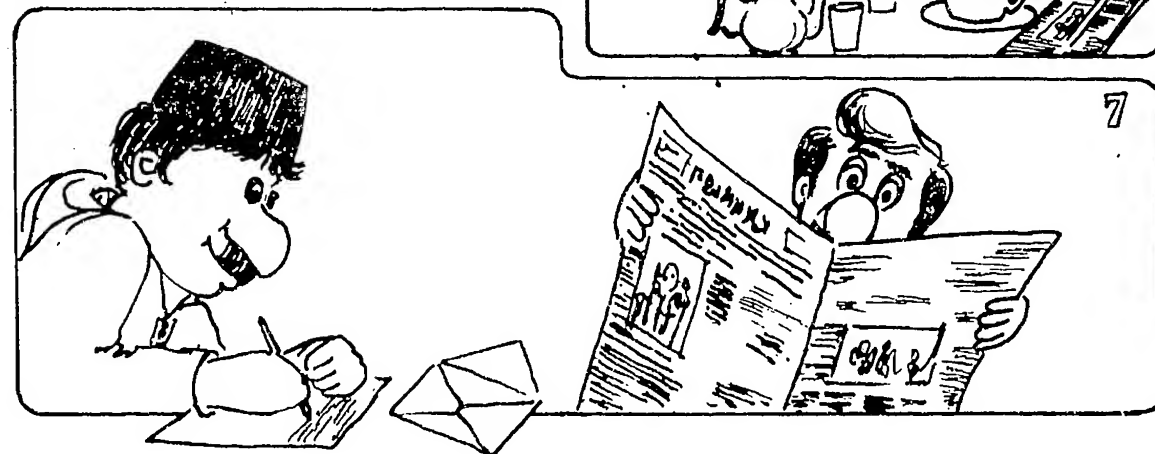
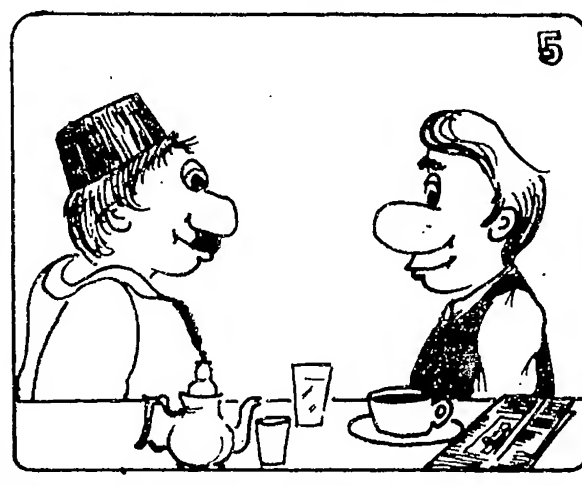
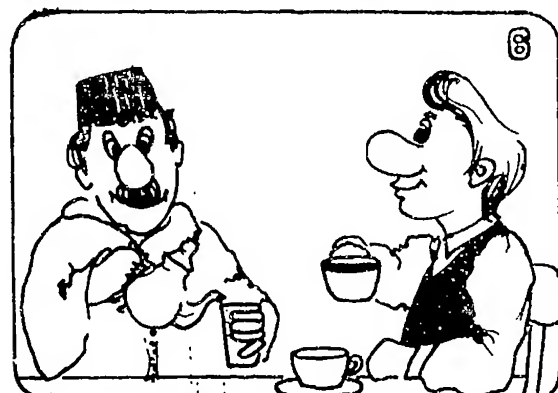
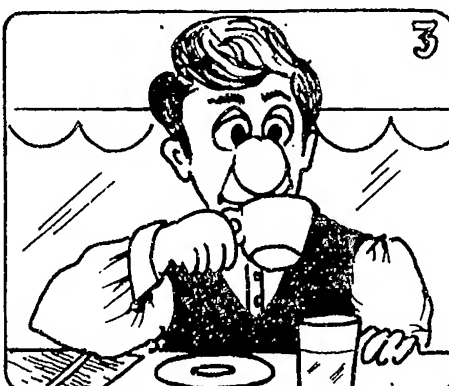
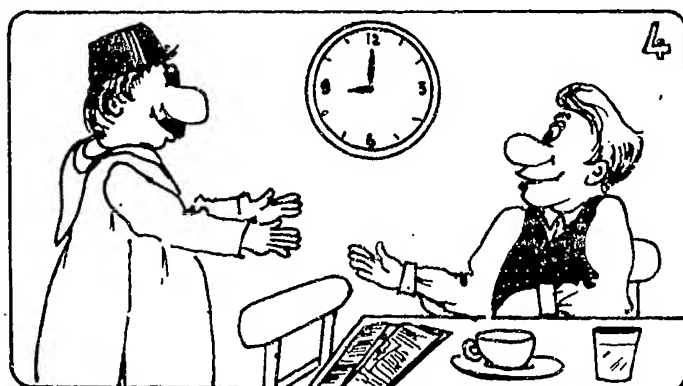
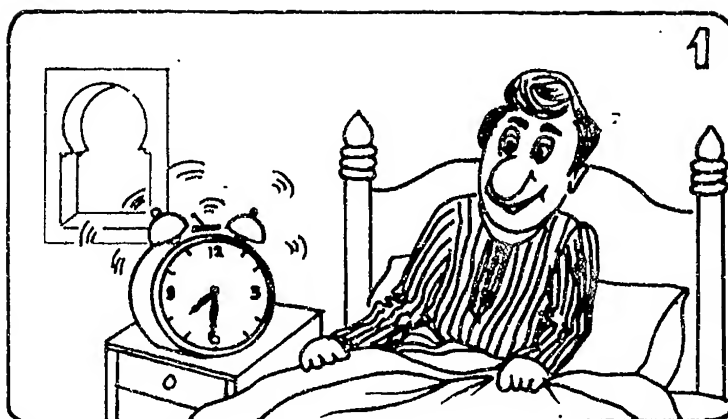
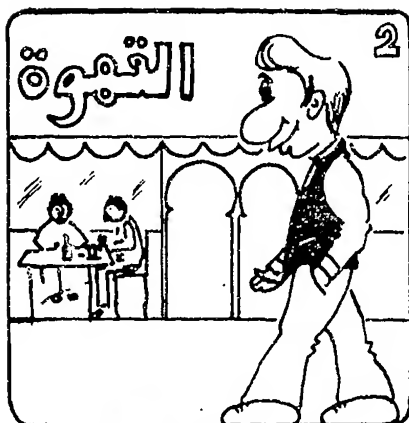
السفر	
بشحال الورقة ل مراكش؟	المتطوع
تمنين درهم.	مول الوراق
فوقاش؟	المتطوع
ف التلاتة.	مول الوراق
عطيني ورقة وحدة.	المتطوع
هاك.	مول الوراق
بارك الله فيك.	المتطوع
بلاجميل. طريق السلامة.	مول الوراق
الله يسلمك.	المتطوع

Exercise :

Translate into English the above dialogue.

VOCABULARY

How much is a ticket to...?	bshal lwarq a l'.....?	بشحال الورقة ل.....؟
Give me one ticket.	ini warq a waحda	عطيني ورقة وحدة
Here you are.	hak	هاك
When is the bus for...?	fouqash kayen lkar l'.....?	فوقاش كاين الكار ل.....؟
When...?	fouqash?	فوقاش؟
Thank you.	baraka llahoofik	بارك الله فيك
Bon voyage.	riط slama	طريق السلامة
(answer to the above)	Allah ysalmak	الله يسلمك
Welcome back.	la slamtek	على سلامتک
(answer to the above)	Allah ysalmak	الله يسلمك



PERSONAL ACTIVITIES

TOPIC:

TALKING ABOUT PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO USE VERBS IN THE IMPERATIVE FORM AND IN THE PAST TENSE WHEN TALKING ABOUT PAST EVENTS.

TO BE DISCOVERED

DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF VERBS AS FAR AS CONJUGATION IS CONCERNED:

- _ REGULAR VERBS: NO LONG VOWELS.
- _ IRREGULAR VERBS TYPE 1 :VOWEL AT THE END.
- _ IRREGULAR VERBS TYPE 2:VOWEL IN THE MIDDLE.
- _ PLURAL PRONOUNS.

TEACHERS MAY CHOOSE APPROPRIATE VOCABULARY WHILE DEALING WITH VERBS IN THE PAST.

الأفعال
في الأمر
جا ، جلس ، ناخ ، مشى ، هارد ، دخل ، حط ، شرب ، سوك ، جارب ،
حل ، سد ، نعلس
في الماضي
جلس ، شرب ، نعلس ، دخل ، ناخ ، دار ، زاد ، بغي ، مشى ، جا ، سافر
هارد

الضمروف
ف ، من ، ل ،
اليوم ، البارح ، غدا ، نهار —
التنين ، التلات ، اللاربع ،
الخميس ، الجمعة ، السبت ، الحد
أدوات الإستلهم
فوقاش ، إمتى ، وقتاش ، نهاراش ، اشمن نهار
واش ، شتو ، فين ، مع من ، فاش ، كيفاش

WHAT DID YOU DO YESTERDAY ?

Yesterday, I woke up at 7:30 and went to the cafe and drank a coke. At 9:00 , Mohammed came and sat with me and drank tea. I had another coffee . Afterwards, I read the paper and he wrote a letter.

شنو درتي البارح ؟

البارح نضت ف السبعة و نص و مشيت ل
القهوة و شربت قهوة . ف التسعود جا
محمد و جلس معايا و شرب أتاي و
أنا زدت قهوة أخرى . و من بعد قرئت
الجورنال ، وهو كتب برا .

VERBS

Regular verbs:

All verbs without the long vowels alif "ا" or waw "و" or ya "ي"

Irregular verbs:

All verbs which have at least one long vowel : alif "ا" or waw "و" or ya "ي"

PAST TENSE

Regular verbs

Regular verbs are conjugated in the past tense by adding the following suffixes according to "person".

(I)	T	ت.....
(YOU Mas)	TEE	تي.....
(YOU Fem.)	TEE	تي.....
(HE)	
(SHE)	AT	ت.....
(WE)	NA	نا.....
(YOU PL.)	TOO	توا.....
(THEY)	OO	وا.....

Example: Verb "To drink" **SHRB** شرب

شربت	SHRBt	I drank
شربتني	SHRBtti	You (m)drank
شربتني	SHRBtti	You (m)drank
شرب	SHRB	He drank
شربات	SHRBaat	She drank
شرينا	SHRBna	We drank
شربتوا	SHRBtoo	You (pl.)drank
شربوا	SHRBoo	They drank

Irregular verbs

1) Irregular verbs -

The type with the long (ا) alif in the middle are conjugated in the past by

Keeping the (ا) for the persons (He and they)

Dropping this alif (ا) for the others and

adding the ending given above for regular verbs.

Examples: Verb "To see" **SHAAF** شاف

شفت	SHEFt	I saw
شفتي	SHEFti	You (M)saw
شاف	SHEFti	You (F)saw
شافت	SHAAF	He saw
شفنا	SHAAFat	She saw
شفنا	SHEFna	We saw
شفتموا	SHEFtou	You (pl) saw
شافوا	SHAAFou	They saw

Other verbs

كان	Kcen	TO BE	لا ح	La ح	DUMP
دار	Daar	TO DO/TO MAKE	داز	Daz	PASS
ناض	Nad	TO GET UP/TO STAND UP	فات	Fat	PASS
جاب	jab	BRING	مات على	mat ع la	LOVE
كال	gal	SAY	زاد	zad	INCREASE

2) Irregular verbs -

The type with the long (ا) alif or (ي) alif maksoura at the end are conjugated in the past by:

Changing the long (ا) alif or (ي) alif maksoura into (ي) ya for the persons (I, you, we)

Keeping the long (ا) alif for the persons (he, she, they) and adding the ending given below for regular verbs.

Example: Verb "to go" **MSHA** مشى

مشيت	MSHEET	I WENT
مشيتي	MSHEETTI	You (M)WENT
مشيتي	MSHEETTI	You (F)WENT
مشى	MSHA	He WENT
مشات	MSHAT	She WENT
مشينا	MSHEENA	We WENT
مشيتوا	MSHEETOO	You (PL.)WENT
مشاوا	MSHAOO	They WENT

Other examples

كلى	KLA	TO EAT
بدى	BDA	TO START
تعشى	T ع ASHA	TO HAVE DINNER
كرى	KRA	TO RENT
تهلى ف	THALLA F	TAKE CARE OF

Other verbs:

سالى	SALA	TO FINISH	خبي	خ BAA	TO HIDE
قلى	LA	TO FRY	غنى	غ NAA	TO SING
داوى	DAWA	TO CURE	ملى	ص LAA	TO PRAY
خوى	خ OUA	TO EMPTY	جرى	ر AA	TO RUN
مشى	MSHA	TO GO	ورى	WAA	TO SHOW
سنى	SNA	TO SIGN	بكى	BKAA	TO CRY

3) OTHERS VERBS

Examples: Verb "To CLOSE" SED سد

سدیت	<u>SADEET</u>	I closed
سدیتی	<u>SADEETI</u>	You closed(M)
سدیتی	<u>SADEETI</u>	You closed(F)
سد	<u>SED</u>	He closed
سدات	<u>SEDAT</u>	She closed
سدینا	<u>SEDINA</u>	We closed
سدیتوا	<u>SEDITOU</u>	You closed(PL.)
سدوا	<u>SADOU</u>	They closed

Other verbs:

حل	ح AL	TO OPEN	مل	ط L	TO PEER
مد	MED	TO HAND TO	حب	ح EB	TO LOVE
شم	SIEM	TO SMELL	مل	MEL	TO BE BORED

PERSONAL ACTIVITIES

TOPIC:

TALKING ABOUT YOUR (LIFE) EXPERIENCES.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO TALK ABOUT PAST EVENTS WITH AN EMPHASIS ON TIME /NUMBERS WITH AN INTRODUCTION OF DAYS OF THE WEEK, MONTHS, PARTS OF THE DAY.

TO BE DISCOVERED

EXPLAIN HOW TO USE NUMBERS WITH : DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS, YEARS AND MINUTES.

REVIEW OF THE PAST.

مراجعة الأرقام من واحد حتى ل ألف
مراجعة الساعة
مراجعة أيام الأسبوع
مراجعة الأفعال في الماضي باستغلال ماسبق (الساعة، الأيام)
تقديم: الصباح، العشي، الليل
تقديم الشهور: يناير، فبراير، مارس، أبريل، ماي، يونيو، يوليو، غشت، شتنبر، أكتوبر، نونبر، دجنبر.
استعمال الأرقام مع (سيمانة، عام، شهر، يوم)
مثلا: سيمانة وحدة، جرح السيمانات، ثلاثة السيمانات
عام، عامين، ثلاث سنين، أربع سنين

NEGATION

1. Basic Procedure:

Normal verb negation consists of prefixing *ma-* to a verb form and suffixing *-s*. Instead of *-s* some Moroccans say *-si*. A slightly more emphatic negative is indicated by *-say* instead of *-s*.

Some examples:

He didn't/hasn't come"	ma-za-sh	ما جاش
"he certainly did not/has not come"	ma-za-shay	ما جاشاي
he isn't eating/he doesn't eat"	ma-ka-yakol-sh	ما كياكلش
we won't go/let's not go"	ma-nemshiw-sh	ما نمشيوش ما غادي نمشيوش

The procedure is the same with verb forms which have pronoun endings attached. For example:

"he didn't write them for me/to me"	ma-ktebhom-li-sh	ماكتبهوليش
"I don't see them every day"	ma-ka-nshufhom-sh koll nhar	ماكنشوفهمش كل نهار.
"they won't/aren't going to tell (it to) us"	ma-iguluha-lna-sh	مايكلوهانااش

2. The Negative Imperative:

The imperative forms are not negated. The corresponding second person imperfect forms are used instead. For example:

"tell (sing.) them "	gul-lhom!	كول لهم
"don't (sing.) tell them!"	ma-tgul-lhom-sh !	ما تقولهمش
"give (pl.) to him!"	tiweh-lu !	عطيه له
"don't (pl.) give it to him!"	ma-te tiweh-lu-sh !	ما تعطيه لوش

The irregular imperatives *sir!* سير "go!" and *aji!* "اجي come!" have the negative forms:

"don't (sing.) go!"	ma-temshi-sh!	ما تمشيش
"don't (pl.) go!"	ma-temshiw-sh!	ما تمشيوش
"don't (sing.) come!"	ma-dji-sh!	ما تجيش
"don't (pl.) come!"	ma-djiw-sh!	ما تجيوش

Some speakers also have a special negative form for *ara!* ارا "hand over/ give!":

"don't (masc.) hand over!"	ma-tara-sh!	ما تراش
"don't (fem.) hand over!"	ma-tari-sh!	ما ترايش
"don't (pl.) hand over!"	ma-taraw-sh!	ما تراوش

The substitution of *la-* لا for *ma* ما - in the negative imperative has a more general advisory or morally admonishing implication. For example:

don't (sing.) go!"	ma-temshi-sh!	ما تمشيش
--------------------	---------------	----------

"you (sing) shouldn't go/ I advise you not to go	la-temshi-sh!	لا تمشيش
--	---------------	----------

don't (pl.) lie!"	ma-tkedbu-sh!	ما تكذبوش
-------------------	---------------	-----------

"you (pl.) shouldn't lie/you are not to lie"	la-tkedbu-sh!	لا تكذبوش
--	---------------	-----------

3. Additional Negative Forms:

The following negatives call for a verb form with *ma-* لا prefixed but without the final -s. ش

"nothing"	walu	والو
"nothing"	(etta-) ح aza.	حتى حاجة
nothing"	(etta-) shi	حتى شي
"no one"	(etta-) edd.	حتى حد
"no one"	(eeta) wa ح ed	حتى واحد
"neither .	la...wa-la	لا ...ولا

"never"(plus pronoun endings)	emmer (plus pronoun endings)	عمر
-------------------------------	------------------------------	-----

(Some speakers place the *ma-* لا before *emmer* عمر rather than before the verb, e.g.

*ma*ع marni *ma* dameet ما خدمت "I never work." Some speakers also use the ending -i ي instead of -ni ني in the first person, thus *emmeri* عميري or *emmerni* عميرني "I never."

Some examples of the use of these forms:

"I didn't make (earn) anything/ I earned nothing."	ma-rbe ح t walu	ماربحت والو
"They aren't going to take anything."	ma-ddiw ح etta- ح aza	مايديوا حتى حاجة
"We didn't see anyone/We saw no one."	ma-shefna ح edd	ماشقنا حد
"He didn't come with anyone. He came with no one."	ma-ja me ح a edd	ماجا مع حد
"He doesn't take care of either his sister or his mother/ He takes care neither of his sister nor his mother."	ma-ka-ithella la fe- tu u-la fe-mu	ماكيتھلا لا ف ختو ولا ف مو.
"I ate neither bread nor meat/ I didn't eat either bread or meat"	ma-klit la ح obz wa-la l ح em	ماكلت لا خبز ولا لحم

"until he no longer could find either Nothing to eat or nothing to drink"	hetta ma-b ^ق a-sh ka- i ^ج ber la ma yakol wa-la ma ishrob	حتى مبقاش كيجبر لا مايكل ولا ما يشرب.
"he accomplished nothing"	shi ma- ^ق da	شي ماقتضى
"I never work."	emmemni ka- ne ^خ dem	عمرنى كنخدم
They have never seen him/They never saw him."	ma ^ع emmerhom ma-shafuh	ما عمرهم ماشفوه.

The preposition *gir* غير is used with a negative verb in the sense of "only, nothing but", and it calls for the omission of -s with the verb form. For example:

"I only earned one DH."	ma-rbe ^ت ir darham	ماربعت غير درهم
-------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------

4. The Categorical Negative:

When the direct object or the complement of a negative verb refers to a whole category rather than to some specific item or member of a category, the verb is also negated by *ma-* alone without -s being suffixed.

Some examples:

"I didn't find (any) money."	ma- ^ج bert flus	ما جبرت فلوس
"I didn't find the money."	ma- ^ج bert-sh l'flus	ما جبرتش لفلوس
"He didn't eat bread."	ma- ^خ kla obz	ما كلا خبز.
"He didn't eat the bread."	ma- ^خ kla-sh l-obz	ما كلاش الخبز.

Such expressions as *ma-kla ma-sreb* "He neither ate nor drank," with a categorical denial of the action of the verb itself, also belong to this classification.

5. Verb Phrases:

In verb phrases, the negative particles are attached to the auxiliary. Some examples:

"I don't want to take it."	ma-b ^غ it-sh nddiha	ما بغيتش نديها.
"We weren't talking with anyone."	ma-konna ka-nhedru m ^ع a chedd	ما كنا كنهدروا مع حد.
"They don't work at our place any more."	ma-bqaw-sh i ^خ edmu endna	ما بقاوش يخدموا عندنا.
"They are never going to do it."	ma ^ع emmerhom ma- adi idiruha	ما عمرهم غادي يديروها.

6. Negation in Subordinate Clauses:

Negation in subordinate clauses is usually the same as elsewhere, e.g. *craftthoom mayjiwsh* عرفتهم ماجيوش "I was afraid they weren't going to come/ might not come/ wouldn't come." Negative purpose in a subordinate clause is, however, usually expressed by *la-* without a final *-s*, e.g. *seddu la-yitih* شدو لا يطيح "grab him so he won't fall."

The optional use of *la-* in such constructions where fear or doubt rather than purpose is expressed does not indicate negation of the verb to which it is prefixed but rather the contrary desire of the subject of the main clause,

e.g. *efnah la-itih* خفناها لا تطيح "we were afraid that we might go" (and they hoped we wouldn't). It is possible to omit *la-* in constructions of this sort expressing fear or doubt.

FAMILY

TOPIC:

DESCRIBING ONE'S FAMILY.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO DESCRIBE THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS.

CULTURAL POINTS

FAMILY TIES ARE VERY STRONG.

CHILDREN REMAIN IN TOUCH /LIVE WITHIN THE FAMILY EVEN IF THEY GET MARRIED (TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION SPACE AVAILABLE IN HOUSE).

MEN ARE NOT EXPECTED TO HELP IN THE KITCHEN.

ROLES OF MEN AND WOMEN IN THE CITY AND IN THE COUNTRY.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED

INTRODUCE VERBS INCLUDED IN THE LESSON, AND THOSE INTRODUCED IN PREVIOUS LESSONS INSISTING ON PRESENT TENSE (EVENTS).

USING MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY WITH SUFFIXED PRONOUNS.

المفردات

أب ، أم ، أخت ، أخ ، ولد ، بنت ، جد(ة) ، خوت ، خوات
تستعمل هذه المفردات مع الضمائر المتصلة
رجل ، رجال ، ولد ، ولاد ، بنت ، بنات ، مرا ، عيالات ، دراري
سعية ، شركة ، المدرسة ، الجامعة

الأفعال

خدم ، قرى ، مشى ، سكن ، تزوج (تصرف في الحاضر)
الرقام الترتيبية (مراجعة)
اللول ، اللولة ، الثاني ، الثانية ، — العاشر ، العاشرة ، اللخر ، اللخرة

أدوات الإستفهام

شمال من ؟ ، شمال د ؟
المقارنة : كبر من ، صغر من ، قد قد ، قد(ي) ك ، ه ، ها

تراكييب

جالس(ة)-اللي -من بعد -من بعدي -من بعدك -من بعده - من بعده

العائلة

اسميتي دجون با سميتو بوب مي سميتها إيزابيث. عندي ثلاثة د الخوت:

عندي جوج د البنات و ولد .خويا اللي كبر مني مزوج و عندو جوج دراري : ولد و بنت

الولد باقي صغير و عندو تلت شهور و البنات عندها تمن سنين كتتمشي ل المدرسة.

وختي اللي صغر مني مزال كتقري ف الجامعة، باقية ماتزوجاتش (عزبة؟) و دبا جالسة

معا جدا اللي كتسكن حدا الجامعة.

أسئلة:

- بات دجون شنو سميتو؟
- و مو شنو سميتها؟
- دجون شحال د الخوت عندو؟
- واش هو الكبير فيهم؟
- شكون الصغير ف العائلة دبال دجون؟
- خت دجون الكبيرة شنو كتدير؟
- الصغيرة شنو كتدير؟
- واش بنت خت دجون خدامة؟ شنو كتدير؟
- واش جدات دجون مزاله عايشة؟
- تكلم على العائلة دبالك.

FAMILY TIES

Father	ab/lbo	أب / لبو	Brother(s)	ot/خ/خ/خ/خ	أخ-خو/خوت
Mother	om/lom	أم/لم	Sister(s)	watat/خ/خ/خ/خ	أخت-خت/خوات
Parents	lwalidin	الوالدين	Wife	mra/zawja	مرا/زوجة
Grandfather(s)	jad/jdoud	جد / جدود	Husband	rajel/zawj	رجل/زوج
Grandmother(s)	jada/jadat	جدة/جدات	Male cousin on paternal side	waled l'am	ولد العم
Son	wald	ولد	Female cousin on paternal side	bent l'am	بنت العم
Daughter	bent	بنت	Male cousin on maternal side	wald l'al	ولد الخال
Children	wlad/drari	ولاد/دراري	Male cousin on maternal side	wald bib	ولد حبيب
Uncle on paternal side	am/عم	عم/عمام	Female cousin on maternal side	bent l'al	بنت الخال

Aunt on paternal side	ama/ع mat	عمة/عمات	Female cousin on maternal side	bent l'ح bib	بنت الحبيب
Uncle on maternal side	al/خ wal	خال/خوال	Nephew on brother's side	wald l'la	ولد الأخ
Uncle on maternal side	ح bib	حبيب	Niece on brother's side	bent l'la	بنت الأخ
Aunt on maternal side	ala/خ alat	خالة/خالات	Nephew on sister's side	waled l'o	ولد الأخت
In law(s)	nsib/nsab	النسيب/النساب	Niece on sister's side	bent l'o	بنت الأخت
Step-son step-daughter	rbib(a)	الربيب(ة)	Mother -in - law (old woman)	ع goz	المكوز

my father	ba	با	my brother	o	خويا
your father	bak	باك	your brother	ok	خوك
his father	bah	باه	my sister	ti	ختي
her father	baha	باهها	your sister	tak	ختك
my mother	mi	مي	my Female cousin on paternal side	waled ع ami	ولد عمي
your mother	mmaak	مك	my female cousin on maternal side	bent l'ti	بنت خالتي
his mother	mo	مو	my grandmother	jda	جدة
her mother	mha	مها	my grandfather	jadi	جدي

SOME USEFUL PHRASES

How is Mohammed related to you?	Ash kayjik Moحamed	اش كيچيك محمد
How is Laila related to you?	Ash katjik laila	اش كتچيك ليلى
Is this girl your sister?	wash had lbent tak?	واش هاد البنت ختك؟
Is this man your uncle? (on your father's side)	wash had rrajel amek?	واش هاد الرجل عمك؟
Is this woman your aunt? (on your father's side)	wash had lamra amtek?	واش هاد المرا عمتك؟
I have a brother who works here.	andi ouya kaydam hna	عندي خويا كيخدم هنا.
My mom doesn't work.	mwi ma adamash	مي ماخدماش.
My mom stays at home.	mwi galssa f'dar	مي كالسة ف الدار
My mom and dad are divorced.	ba u mi m al q in	با و مي مطلقين
My dad died when I was young.	ba mat mli kount ir	با مات ملي كنت صغير
I look like my dad.	ana kenshbeh l' ba	أنا كنتشبه ل با
My sister looks like my mom.	ti katshbeh l'mi	ختي كتشبه لمي
I have twin siblings.	andi jouj out twam	عندي جوج خوت توام

My cousin and I are the same age.	ana u wald ع mi ad ق ad	أنا وولد عمي قد قد
My older sister is a teacher.	ti lli kbar mni ustada	ختي اللي كبر مني أستاذة
My younger brother goes to school.	ay lli sgar mni kay ق ra	خاي اللي صغر مني كيقري
Kelly and Mike look like each other.	Kelly u Mike kaytshabhou	كيلي و مايك كيتشابهوا
My dad and his girlfriend live together.	ba u saح abtou kayع ishou majmouع cen	با و صاحبتو كيميشوا مجمعين
My married sister lives in New York.	ti lli mzawja sakna f' nyoyork	ختي اللي مزوجة ساكنة ف نيويورك
My younger niece(my sister's daughter) is 3 years old.	bent ع ti خ andha talt snin	بنت ختي عندها تلت سنين

FAMILY (Translation)

My name is John. My father's name is Bob. And my mother's name is Elizabeth. I have 3 siblings: Cathy, Mary and Jim. Jim, who is older than me, works in a company and is still single. Cathy, who's younger than me, is married. She has two children: one boy, one girl. The boy is still a baby. He's only 3 months old. The girl is 8 years old and goes to the school. My sister, Mary is the youngest, and she is still in college, not yet married and now she is living with our grandmother who lives next to the school.

Questions

- 1-What's John's father's name?2-And his mother's name?
 - 3-How many siblings does John have?
 - 4-Is he the oldest?
 - 5-Who is the youngest in his family?
 - 6-Of the two sisters what does the older one do?
 - 7-And the younger sister, what does she do?
 - 8-Is John's sister's daughter working?
 - 9-What does John's sister's daughter do?
 - 10-Is his grandmother still living?
- Talk about your family.

PRESENT TENSE

When **ك** (k) is prefixed to an imperfect tense, and is considered as a conjugated verb in the present tense, it is considered as :

- a) Present tense : when the action is taking place in the present.
- b) Progressive tense: when the action is continuous in the present.
- c) Habitual tense : when used with an expression of time.

Regular verbs

Regular verbs are conjugated in the present tense by adding the following prefixes and suffixes according to "person".

(I)	KAN.....	كن.....
(YOU Mas)	KAT.....	كت.....
(YOU Fem.)	KAT.....EE	كت.....ي
(HE)	KAY.....	كيب.....
(SHE)	KAT.....	كت.....وا
(WE)	KAN..... OO	كن.....وا
(YOU PL.)	KAT..... OO	كت.....وا
(THEY)	KAY.....OO	كيب.....وا

Examples: Verb "To drink" **SHRB** شرب

كنشرب	KAN SHRB	I drink
كتشرب	KAT SHRB	You drink(M)
كتشربي	KAT SHRB EE	You drink(F)
كيشرب	KAY SHRB	He drinks
كتشربوا	KAT SHRB	She drinks
كنشربوا	KAN SHRB OO	We drink
كتشربوا	KAT SHRB OO	You drink(PL.)
كيشربوا	KAY SHRB OO	They drink

Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs are conjugated in the present tense by:

- 1) In some verbs the long vowel "ا" changes to the long vowel "آ" with the addition of the some prefixes and suffixes as with the regular verbs:

Examples: Verb "To see"

SHAAF شاف

كنشوف	KANSHOUF	I see
كتشوف	KATSHOUF	You see(M)
كتشوفي	KATSHOUFEE	You see(F)
كيشوف	KAYSHOUF	He sees
كتشوفوا	KATSHOUF	She sees
كتشوفوا	KANSHOUFOO	We see
كتشوفوا	KATSHOUFOO	You see(PL.)
كيشوفوا	KAYSHOUFOO	They see

Other verbs

صام	Saam	TO FAST	ساس	Saas	TO SHAKE OUT
كان	Kan	TO BE	داق	Daq	TO TASTE
عام	am	TO SWIM	لاح	La	TO THROW
زار	Zaar	TO VISIT			

2) In other verbs the long vowel "ا" changes to long vowel "اي" with the addition of the same prefixes and suffixes as with the regular verbs.

Example: Verb "to bring" **JAAB** جاب

كنجيب	KANJIEB	I bring
كتجيب	KATJIEB	You bring(M)
كتجيبي	KATJIEBEE	You bring(F)
كيجيب	KAYJIEB	He brings
كتجيب	KATJIEB	She brings
كنجيبيوا	KANJIEBOO	We bring
كتجيبيوا	KATJIEBOO	You bring(PL.)
كيجيبيوا	KAYJIEBOO	They bring

Other examples

طاح	Taaح	To fall	دار	Daaر	To do
طار	Taaر	To flay	باع	Baaع	To sell

3) In other verbs the long vowel "ا" changes with the addition of the same prefixes and suffixes as with the regular verbs.

Example: Verb "to spend the night" BAAt بات

کنبات	KAN <u>BAA</u> t	I spend the night
کتبات	KAT <u>BAA</u> t	You spend the night
کتباتي	KAT <u>BAA</u> tEE	You spend the night
کيات	KAY <u>BAA</u> t	He spends the night
کتبات	KAT <u>BAA</u> t	She spends the night
کنباتوا	KAN <u>BAA</u> tOO	We spend the night
کتباتوا	KAT <u>BAA</u> tOO	You spend the night
کياتوا	KAY <u>BAA</u> tOO	They spend the night

Other examples

خاف	af	Be afraid	بان بحال	ban h al	Look like	بان	ban	Appear, seem
-----	----	-----------	----------	----------	-----------	-----	-----	--------------

4) Verbs ending with the long vowel "ا" or "ي" are conjugated in the present tense by sometimes changing the long vowel into "ي" and adding the same prefixes and suffixes as with the regular verbs.

Examples: Verb "To rent" KRAA کری

کنکري	KAN <u>KREE</u>	I rent
کتکري	KAT <u>KREE</u>	You rent(M)
کتري	KAT <u>KREE</u>	You rent(F)
کیکري	KAY <u>KREE</u>	He rents
کنکريوا	KAN <u>KREE</u> W	She rents
کتکريوا	KAT <u>KREE</u> W	We rent
کیکريوا	KAY <u>KREE</u> W	You rent(PL.)
		They rent

Other verbs:

سالی	SALLA	TO FINISH	خبي	خ BAA	TO HIDE
قلی	LA	TO FRY	غنی	غ ANNA	TO SING
داوی	DAWA	TO CURE	صلی	ص ALLA	TO PRAY
خوی	WA	TO EMPT	جری	JARRA	TO RUN
مشی	MSHA	TO GO	وری	WARRA	TO SHOW
سنی	SNA	TO SIGN	یکی	BKAA	TO CRY

5) In some verbs, the long vowel "ي" does not change when conjugated in the present tense except for the second person feminine (becomes "ي") and the plural (becomes "ا").

Example: Verb "To find" لَقَا لقي

كنلقى	KANLKAA	I find
كتلقى	KATLKAA	You find(M)
كتلقاي	KATLKAA Y	You find(F)
كيلقى	KAYLKAA	He finds
كتلقى	KATLKAA	She finds
كنلقاوا	KANLKAAW	We find
كتلقاوا	KATLKAAW	You find(PL.)
كيلقاوا	KAYLKAAW	They find

Other verbs

تمشى	TMMASHA	TO WALK	بقى	BQAA	TO REMAIN
تحدى	TADA	TO DEFY	تسنى	TSANA	TO WAIT
تمنى	TMANNAA	TO WISH	تفلى	TFALLA	TO JOKE
تلاقى	TLAQAA	TO MEET			

6) In some verbs ending with the long vowel "ا", the letter does not change.
The verb is conjugated the same as the regular verbs

Example: Verb "To read" قَرَا قرأ

كنقري	KANQRAA	I read
كتقري	KATQRAA	You read(M)
كتقراي	KATQRAAY	You read(F)
كيقري	KAYQRAA	He reads
كتقري	KATQRAA	She reads
كنقراوا	KANQRAAOO	We read
كتقراوا	KATQRAAOO	You read(PL.)
كيقراوا	KAYQRAAOO	They read

Other verb: to start بَدَا بدأ

7) Some irregular verbs are conjugated in the present tense by changing their internal structure.

Example: Verb "To eat" **KLAA** كلى

كناكل	KANAKOOL	I eat
كتاكل	KATAKOOL	You eat(M)
كتاكلي	KATAKOOLY	You eat(F)
كياكل	KAYAKOOL	He eats
كتاكل	KATAKOOL	She eats
كناكلوا	KANAKLOO	We eat
كتاكلوا	KATAKLOO	You eat(PL)
كياكلوا	KAYAKLOO	They eat

Other verb: to TAKE **DAA** خدى

NEGATIVE FORM

The negative form

Use ماشي (Mashi) with nouns and adjectives

Examples:

I am not French.	Ana mashi Franssaoui	أنا ماشي فرنساوي
This coffee is not good.	Had qahwa mashi mezyana	هاد القهوة ماشي مزيانة

Use ماشي..... (Ma.....shi) with verbs.

Example:

We don't have time.	Ma andnash lwa	ما عندناش الوقت
---------------------	----------------	-----------------

Nouns and adjectives are also sometimes prefixed with **Ma** (Ma) and suffixed with **Shi** (Shi) or **Shay** (Shay) or **Sh** (Sh) eg.

Not big	Makbeersh	ماكبيرش
Not big at all	Makbeershay	ماكبيرشاي
Not big	Mashi kbir	ماشى كبير

Other examples

I'm not hungry	Mafceyash joo	ما فياش الجوع
There's no harm in it. That's all right.	Mafeeha bass	ما فيها باس
I don't have the money.	Ma ndi flouss	ما عنديش الفلوس

TRAVEL

TOPIC:

MAKING PLANS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO TALK ABOUT FUTURE PLANNING AND ACTIVITIES THEY ARE INTENDING TO DO.

IN THIS SECTION, YOU WILL BE EXPOSED TO DIFFERENT MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN MOROCCO, AND YOU WILL HAVE AN IDEA OF HOW PEOPLE BEHAVE IN TICKET OFFICES, BUSES AND TAXIS.

BY THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO :

- IDENTIFY THE DIFFERENT MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION
- EXPLAIN THE WAY PEOPLE GET THEIR TICKETS AND GET ON BUSES AND INTO TAXIS.
- USE APPROPRIATE EXPRESSIONS FOR TRAVEL.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED

INTRODUCING VERBS INCLUDED IN THE LESSON, AND THOSE INTRODUCED IN PREVIOUS LESSONS INSISTING ON FUTURE TENSE (EVENTS).

الانفعال

دخل، وصل، سافر، جلس، كلا، بات، درج

غادي، غادية، غاديين، غادي، غ

المفردات

باكاج، البيت، لوطيل، الماكلة،

CULTURAL POINTS

PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN MOROCCO IS BOTH INEXPENSIVE AND EASY TO USE. BETWEEN MAJOR CITIES, TRAINS ARE THE QUICKEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE MEANS OF TRAVEL, ALTHOUGH THEY CAN BE CROWDED AT CERTAIN TIMES OF YEAR. BUSES ARE THE CHEAPEST CHOICE AND CAN VARY IN TERMS OF SPEED AND COMFORT.

BETWEEN CITIES:

CTM: THE NATIONAL BUS LINE, VERY COMFORTABLE, ON SCHEDULE, SEATS ARE RESERVED AND CAN BE PURCHASED IN ADVANCE IN MOST PLACES. (UNACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE CAN BE SENT VIA CTM.)

SOUK BUSES: IN EACH LARGE TOWN THERE IS A BUS STATION, SUCH AS QUAMRA IN RABAT. ONE CAN BUY A TICKET ONE DAY IN ADVANCE AND FARES ARE SET. SOMETIMES THE TICKET IS FOR A RESERVED SEAT, OTHER TIMES IT IS FOR WHATEVER SEAT IS OPEN WHEN THE BUS GOES THROUGH TOWN. A TICKET DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THERE IS A REAL SEAT EITHER. SOMETIMES THERE ARE ADDITIONAL PLACES SET-UP IN THE AISLE. YOU HAVE TO BARGAIN FOR THE PRICE YOU PAY FOR YOUR LUGGAGE IF THIS GETS STORED ON TOP OF THE BUS. THE PRICE

DEPENDS UPON THE SIZE OF THE PIECE. IT IS ADVISABLE TO CARRY SMALLER PIECES OF LUGGAGE YOU CAN STORE IN THE BUS ITSELF.

SOUK BUSES DO NOT ALWAYS LEAVE OR ARRIVE ON TIME. THEY MAY STOP IN THE MIDDLE OF NOWHERE. THEY MAY ALSO STOP IN TOWNS ALONG THE WAY LOOKING FOR ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS.

TRAIN: THERE ARE TWO CLASSES - FIRST AND SECOND. THE PRICE OF ANY TRAIN CAR WITH AIR CONDITIONING WILL BE HIGHER. SOMETIMES THERE ARE SCHEDULE CHANGES, BUT NO AVAILABLE PRINTED TIMETABLES. CHECK TO BE SURE THAT THE TIME YOU WISH TO TRAVEL IS STILL ACCURATE. TRAIN TICKETS CAN BE BOUGHT IN ADVANCE, AND THIS IS THE ONLY FORM OF LOCAL TRANSPORTATION ON WHICH YOU CAN BUY A ROUND-TRIP TICKET.

GRAND TAXIS: TRAVEL BETWEEN LARGE TOWNS AND CITIES. THEY CARRY 6 PASSENGERS, HOWEVER, SINCE THE FARE IS PER SEAT, IF YOU WANT, YOU CAN PAY FOR EMPTY SEATS SO THAT THE TAXI GOES EARLIER. ASK THE OTHER PASSENGERS IN THE CAR WHAT THE REGULAR FARE SHOULD BE, DO NOT ASK THE DRIVER FIRST. IF YOU WANT TO TAKE THE ENTIRE TAXI FOR YOURSELF, ASK FOR A TAXI COURSA. BAGGAGE DOES NOT COST EXTRA IN A TAXI.

PICK-UP TRUCK (CAMIO): IN SOME AREAS WHERE NO PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IS AVAILABLE, PEOPLE USE THEIR PERSONAL TRUCKS TO CARRY SUPPLIES TO THEIR DOUARS, THEY ALSO TAKE PASSENGERS AT A RATE THAT THEY DETERMINE THEMSELVES.

AIRPORT TRANSPORTATION: THERE ARE AIRPORT BUSES AND TRAINS WHICH RUN FROM RABAT VILLE TO THE CASABLANCA AIRPORT. THERE ARE ALSO AIRPORT BUSES WHICH CONNECT THE AIRPORT TO CASABLANCA BUT FROM RABAT/SALE AIRPORT THERE ARE ONLY TAXIS.

WITHIN CITIES:

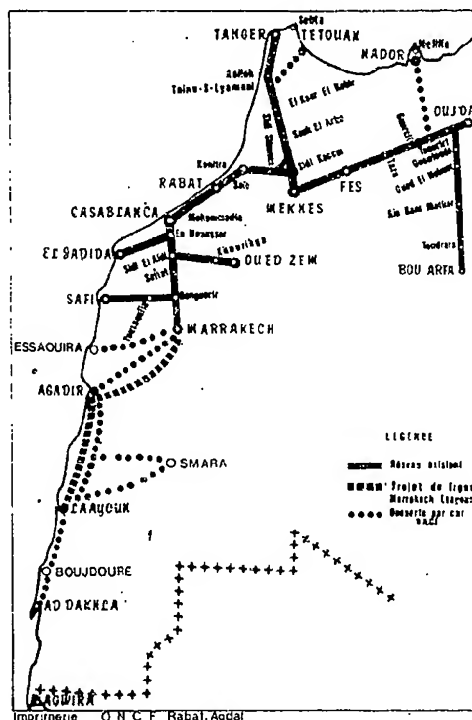
PETIT TAXIS: EVERY CITY HAS PETIT TAXIS WHICH CARRY THREE PASSENGERS. THE FARE IS CALCULATED BY METER. WHEN YOU GET IN THE TAXI, ASK THAT THE METER BE TURNED ON. IF THERE IS NO METER, OR IF IT DOES NOT WORK, ASK THE PRICE BEFORE YOU BEGIN.

SINCE THE TAXI CAN TAKE 3 PASSENGERS, IF YOU ARE THE ONLY ONE GETTING IN, HE CAN PICK UP OTHER PASSENGERS. IF YOU ARE THE SECOND OR THIRD PERSON ENTERING THE TAXI, ASK THE PRICE FOR YOUR TRIP.

AT NIGHT (USUALLY BY 8 PM) UNTIL SUNRISE, THE FARE IS 50% MORE THAN THE DAYTIME FARE.

CHARIOTS: IN VERY SMALL VILLAGES, THE CHARIOTS ARE USED TO GET PEOPLE TO THE WEEKLY SOUK OR TO TOWNS ON THE MAIN ROAD, WHERE LARGER TRANSPORTATION IS AVAILABLE FOR FARTHER DISTANCES.

FOR EXTENSIVE TRAVEL, SUCH AS BY BOAT OR PLANE, CONTACT YOUR NEAREST TRAVEL AGENT. FOR VERY SHORT TRAVEL NEEDS, TRY *Taxi II* (I.E. WALKING). TEACHER SHOULD EXPLAIN THE USAGE OF THE EXPRESSION "INSHA'ALLAH".



MARRAKECH → CASA → RABAT → T.S. LYAMANI → TANGER
TANGER → T. LYAMANI → RABAT → CASA → MARRAKECH

GARES		22	23	24
MARRAKECH	D	9.10	15.50	19.45
SETTAT	D	11.26	17.53	22.04
BERRECHID	D	11.51	18.16	22.32
L'OASIS	A	12.12	18.35	22.55
MERS SULTAN	A	12.16	18.39	22.59
CASA NOUVELLE MEDINA	A	12.19	18.42	23.02
CASA VOYAGEURS	A	12.24	18.47	23.09
CASA PORT	D	12.30	18.50	23.20
AIN SEBAA	D	7.10	12.38	18.58
MOHAMMEDIA	D	7.20	12.50	19.10
RABAT AGDAL	D	8.06	13.26	19.41
RABAT VILLE	D	8.13	13.33	19.48
SALE VILLE	D	8.21	13.42	19.56
SALE TABRIQUET	D	8.25	13.46	20.00
KENTRA	D	8.44	14.05	20.17
KENTRA MEDINA	D	8.49	14.10	20.22
SIDI SLIMANE MEDINA	D	9.32	14.57	21.16
SIDI SLIMANE	D	9.36	15.01	21.21
SIDI KACEM	D	15.18	21.21	1.54
SOUK EL ARBA	A	10.44	16.24	22.27
EL KSAR	A	11.22	17.05	23.03
(Moulay el Mehdi)	A	11.56	17.35	23.35
TNINE SIDI LYAMANI	A	11.56	17.35	23.35
TNINE S. LYAMANI	D	12.14	18.12	23.53
ASILAH	A	12.14	18.12	23.53
TANGER GARE	A	13.03	19.00	0.40
TANGER PORT	A	13.18	19.15	0.50

GARES		25	26	27	28	29
TANGER PORT	D	-	-	-	16.05	23.30
TANGER GARE	D	8.10	9.45	13.40	16.25	23.40
ASILAH	D	8.54	10.34	14.27	17.09	0.26
TETOUAN	D	7.50	-	-	15.53	-
TNINE S. LYAMANI	A	8.50	-	-	17.19	-
TNINE S. LYAMANI	D	9.12	-	-	17.27	-
EL KSAR	D	9.45	11.33	15.18	17.58	1.07
(Moulay el Mehdi)	D	10.21	12.12	15.57	18.34	1.43
SOUK EL ARBA	D	10.21	12.12	15.57	18.34	1.43
SIDI KACEM	D	11.34	13.02	16.47	-	-
SIDI SLIMANE	D	11.34	13.02	16.47	-	-
SIDI SLIMANE MEDINA	D	11.39	14.08	17.59	19.51	2.59
KENTRA MEDINA	D	12.24	14.57	18.44	20.46	3.49
KENTRA	D	12.28	15.02	18.49	20.50	3.53
SALE TABRIQUET	D	12.50	15.30	19.11	21.12	4.15
SALE VILLE	D	12.54	15.36	19.15	21.16	4.19
RABAT VILLE	A	13.01	15.43	19.22	21.23	4.26
RABAT AGDAL	A	13.08	15.51	19.29	21.30	4.33
MOHAMMEDIA	A	13.42	16.41	20.04	22.04	5.17
AIN SEBAA	A	13.53	16.55	20.15	22.15	5.30
CASA PORT	A	14.02	17.03	20.24	22.25	-
CASA VOYAGEURS	D	14.05	-	-	-	5.38
CASA NOUVELLE MEDINA	A	14.09	-	-	-	6.25
MERS SULTAN	A	14.12	-	-	-	6.33
L'OASIS	A	14.16	-	-	-	6.38
BERRECHID	A	14.35	-	-	-	7.05
SETTAT	A	15.01	-	-	-	7.35
MARRAKECH	A	17.15	-	-	-	10.11

FUTURE TENSE

Conjugated in the same manner as the present tense, one changes

the "ک" to "غ" or "غادي"

Example:

(I)	غ adee.....	غادي.....
(YOU Mas)	غ adee.....	غادي.....
(YOU Fem.)	غ adya.....	غادية.....
(HE)	غ adee.....	غادي.....
(SHE)	غ adee.....	غادي.....
(WE)	غ adyeen.....	غاديين.....
(YOU PL.)	غ adyeen.....	غاديين.....
(THEY)	غ adyeen.....	غاديين.....

Example: Verb "To drink" **SHRB** شرب

غادي نشرب	غ adee NSHRB	I will drink
غادي تشرب	غ adee TSHRB	You will drink(M)
غادية تشربي	غ adya TSHRBEE	You will drink(F)
غادي يشرب	غ adee YSHRB	He will drink
غادية تشرب	غ adya TSHRB	She will drink
غاديين نشربوا	غ adyeen NSHRBOO	We will drink
غاديين تشربوا	غ adyeen TSHRBOO	You will drink(PL.)
غاديين يشربوا	غ adyeen YSHRBOO	They will drink
غنشرب	غ a NSHRB	I will drink
غتشرپ	غ a TSHRB	You will drink(M)
غتشرپي	غ a TSHRBEE	You will drink(F)
غيشرب	غ a YSHRB	He will drink
غتشرپ	غ a TSHRB	She will drink
غنشربوا	غ a NSHRBOO	We will drink
غتشرپوا	غ a TSHRBOO	You will drink(PL.)
غيشربوا	غ a YSHRBOO	They will drink

Remark: To remember the conjugation of a verb in present or future, one remembers the imperative and adds the "ک" for present and "غ" or "غادي(ة)"

خرجوا/خرجي/خرج
 کنخرج/کتخرجي/کیخرج/کنخرجوا/کتخرجوا/کیخرجوا.
 غخرج/غتخرج/غتخرجي/غیخرج/غنخرجوا/غتخرجوا/غیخرجوا

THE AUXILIARY غADI

This auxiliary is invariably followed by the imperfect and indicates future time e.g.:

What am I going to wear?	ash غadi nlbass ana?	أش غادي نلبس أنا؟
And what are you going to put in	u fash غadi tdiroo	وفاش غادي تديره؟
We're going to draw lots	غaddeen ndarboo ل غood	غاديين نضربوا العود
I'm going to go to sleep	غadi n عes	غادي نعس

Preceded by the perfect of kan, the auxiliary غadi indicates a past future, e.g.

He was going to pay me	kan غadi y خalassni	كان غادي يخلصني
------------------------	---------------------	-----------------

The use of غadi as an auxiliary is to be distinguished from its use as a simple active participle meaning 'going'

He was going, was on his way to the market with his stick in his hand	kan غadi l 'sou ق b غsatou f'yadou	كان غادي ل السوق بعصاتو ف يدو
---	---------------------------------------	----------------------------------

As an auxiliary غadi is usually invariable in number and gender. As a participle, the feminine is غadya or غada and the plural is غadyen or غadin. Often at normal conversational speed, غadi is shortened to to غad or even غa, e.g.

I'm going to write to you tomorrow	غanakteb lak غada.	غنكتب لك غدا
------------------------------------	--------------------	--------------

Verb	Present tense first person singular	Past tense first person singular	Imperative masculine	Imperative feminine	Imperative plural	Verb
To want	b غit	b غit	b غi	b غi	b غiw	بغى
To say	kangul	galt	goul	gouli	goulou	كال
To do	kandir	dart	dir	diri	diro	دار
To go	kanemshi	mshit	sir	siri	siro	مشى

USUAL PHRASES

Taxi

Please, take me to.....	wassalni عafak l'.....	وميلني عفاك ل.....
Where is the taxi stand?	fin blsst taxiyat	فين بلاصة الطاكسيات؟
Where do the taxis stop?	fin kaywa قfou taxsiyat?	فين كيوقفوا الطاكسيات؟
Go slower please.	sir b'shwiya عfak	سير بالشوية عفاك
I'm in a hurry.	ana zarban(a)	أنا زربان(ة)
I want to go to this address	b غit namshi lhad ل غounwan	بغيت نمشي لهاد العنوان
Please, take me to.....	dini عafak l'.....	دينني عفاك ل.....
Wait a minute for me.	tsanani عafak wa حed shwiya	تسناني عفاك واحد الشوية

How much please?	shafak? عافاك؟	شحال عفاك؟
I always pay 4 DH for this trip.	kanamshi ir b'rab a drahem عاير بربعة الدراهم	كنمشي غير بربعة الدراهم
I'm used to paying 4 DH.	mwalf(a) namshi b'rab a drahem عاير بربعة الدراهم	مولفة نمشي ب ربعة الدراهم
Turn on the meter please.	xaddm alkontour عافاك	خدم الكونتور عفاك
I want a taxi by myself.	b'it taxi koursa عافاك	بغيت طاكسي كورسة
Stop a taxi for me please.	waqaf li shi taxi عافاك	وقف لي شي طاكسي عفاك
Why did you change the route?	qlash baddalti ttre عافاك	علاش بدلتني الطريق؟
Stop here please.	wqaf hna عافاك	وقف هنا عفاك
Stop right here please.	wqaf ir hna عافاك	وقف غير هنا عفاك
Stop at the end of the street.	wqaf li f' rass zan عافاك	وقف لي ف راس الزنقة
Drive and I'll show you the way.	shad q u ana nwarik عافاك	شد الطريق وأنا نوريك
The teacher's school in Akkari, please.	afak madrasat alimim dya akkari عافاك	عفاك مدرسة المعلمين ديال الكاري
Coach(bus) station please.	maat lkiran عافاك	محطة الكيران عفاك
The medina please.	lamdina عافاك	المدينة عفاك
The train station please.	lagar عافاك	لاكار عفاك
Taxi driver	shifour dya taxi عافاك	الشفور ديال الطاكسي
Taxi driver	moul taxi عافاك	مول الطاكسي
Baggage	lbage عافاك	الباجاج
Trunk	lkoufr عافاك	الكوفر
Taxi number	namra dya taxi عافاك	التمرة ديال الطاكسي
Small taxi	taxi s'ir عافاك	طاكسي صغير
Large taxi	taxi kbir عافاك	طاكسي كبير
This is not the price we agreed upon	hada ..mashi.. tamanlli taf li عافاك	هادا ماشي التمن اللي تفقنا عليه

BUS

City bus station	maat toubissat عافاك	محطة الطوبيسات
City bus station	blasat toubisat عافاك	بلاصة الطوبيسات
City bus	toubis عافاك	الطوبيس
City bus #	namra dya toubis عافاك	تمرة ديال الطوبيس
What is the bus #?	shafak namra toubis عافاك	شحال تمرة الطوبيس؟
The cheap bus	toubis adi عافاك	الطوبيس العادي
The express bus/sit down	toubis sari عافاك	الطوبيس السريع
Does the bus stop here?	wash kaywaf toubis hna? عافاك	واش كيوقف الطوبيس هنا؟
When does the bus come?	fouqash kayji toubis عافاك	فوقاش كييجي الطوبيس؟
Does this bus go by.....?	wash had toubis kaydouz hada..... عافاك	واش هاد الطوبيس كيدوز حدا.....

Does this bus go by.....?	wash had toubis kaydouz علا.....	واش هاد الطوبيس كيدوز على.....
Where do I need to get off to go to	fin assni nzal illa b'it namshi l'.....	فين خصني نزل إلا بغيت نمشي ل.....
Which bus do I need to take to go to.....?	ashmen toubis assni na'oud illa b'it namshi l'...	اشمن طوبيس خصني ناخذ إلا بغيت نمشي ل.....
Does this bus stop at.....?	wash had toubis kaywaf da.....	واش هاد الطوبيس كيوقف حدا
City bus station	lma'a d'yal toubis	المحطة ديال الطوبيس
Last station /terminus	lma'a lla'ra	المحطة للخرة
Driver	shifour	الشيفور
Ticket taker	roosoovoor	الروسوفور
Can you stop here?	wash yamken lak tawaf hna	واش يمكن لك توقف هنا؟
Change (money)	ssarf	الصرف
Don't you have change?	wash ma'andaksh ssarf	واش ما عندكش الصرف؟
Tell me when I have to get off.	goul li fou'ash assni nzel	كبل لي فوقاش خصني ننزل

SOUK BUS

City bus	kar	الكار
city bus station	ma'a lkiran	محطة الكيران
Which bus is going to.....?	ashmen kar adi l'.....	اشمن كار غادي ل.....؟
Where can I catch a bus to..?	fin yamken li n'ba'q lkar..l'.....	فين يمكن لي نقبط الكار ل.....؟
When is the bus going to come?	fou'ash adi yji lkar?	فوقاش غادي يجي الكار؟
How many buses per day go to.....?	sh'al min kar kaymshi l' f'nhar.	شحال من كار كييمشي لف النهار؟
Is.....far from here?	washb'id min hna?	واشبعيد من هنا؟
Is.....near here?	wash.....qrib min hna?	واشقريب من هنا؟
Please, tell me when we arrive at.....	afak illa wsalna l'..... goul lha lina	مفاك إلا وصلنا ل..... كولها لي.
I want to keep my bags with me	b'it ndir bagaje dyali ch'aya	بغيت ندير الباكاج ديالي حدايا
Driver	shefour	الشيفور
Driver's assistant	grisoun	الكريسون
Ticket	war'a/nfoola	الورقة/النفولة

TRAIN

Train	tran	التران/المشيئة
Train station	lagar/ma'a at'ar	لاجار/محطة القطار

Is there a train to?	wash kayen shi tran l'.....	واش كاين شي تران ل.....
When does the train toleave?	fouqash kaymshi tran l'	فوقاش كييمشي التران ل...
When does the train fromarrive?	fouqash kaywsal tran l'.....	فوقاش كيوصل التران ل.....
Where do they take if tickets please?	fin kayafat oo lawra ع afak	فين كيقطعوا الوراق عفاك
I want to know if I can reserve a sleeper car to Oujda	b'it na'raf wash yamken li nrizirvi koushette l' wajda?	بغيت نعرف واش يمكن لي نريزيرفي كوشيت ل وجدة؟
Is this seat empty?	wash had lblasa ع amra?	واش هاد البلاصة خالية؟
Can I sit here?	wash yamken li nglees hna?	واش يمكن لي نجلس هنا؟
Can I shut the door?	wash yemken li nsad l'bab?	واش يمكن لي نسد الباب؟
Can I open the door?	wash yamken li n'ajal l'bab?	واش يمكن لي حل الباب؟
This seat is full	had lblasa ع amra	هاد البلاصة عامرة
Can I keep my ticket for my records?	wash yemken li n'ali ع andi lwaraf l' idara dyali	واش يمكن لي تخلي عندي الورقة ل الإدارة ديالي؟
I want to keep my ticket.	b'it n'atfed belwaraf	بغيت نحتفض بالورقة
How much is the ticket to..?	bshaf l'waraf l'.....?	بشحال الورقة ل.....؟
Give me 2nd class a ticket to.	tinini waraf l'..... douzyam	عطيني ورقة لدوزيام
I want a ticket to how much?	b'it waraf l'beshaf?	بغيت ورقة ل...بشحال؟

شنو غادي تدير؟

شنو غادي تدير السيمانة اللي جاية؟	علي
غادي نسافر ل فاس.	مارك
فاش غادي تمشي؟	علي
ف التران و لا ف الستيام.	مارك
فوقاش غادي تخرج من الرباط؟	علي
غادي نخرج ف التمنية و نحد المصباح.	مارك
فين غادي تجلس؟	علي
ف لوطيل.	مارك
شحال غادي تدوز من نهار ف فاس؟	علي
تلت ايام ولا ربع ايام.	مارك
واش غادي تاكل ف لوطيل؟	علي
لا كنضن غادي تاكل ف الريسطورة	مارك
ف المدينة علاش بغيت نخور مزيان	
ف المدينة باش نعرف فاس.	

النص الثاني

الوكائد اللي جاي ماري و كاتي غادي يسافروا ل تطوان. غادي يجلسوا ف لوطيل
وغادي يباتوا فيه جوج ليالات. غادي ياكلوا غير الفطور و العشا ف لوطيل . ملي
غادي يوصلوا غادي يحطوا الباكاج ف البيت و غادي يخرجوا باش يمشروا ف المدينة

Read and translate into English

IMPERFECT TENSE

IMPERFECT TENSE = PRESENT TENSE WITHOUT ك KAF

Imperfect tense is used when it is preceded by another verb as in the following examples:

1) Verb + Verb (Imperfect)

I want to go to the sea.	b'it namshi lb'ar	بشيت نعيشي لبحر
--------------------------	-------------------	-----------------

2) Verb + غادي (adi)

I'm going to stay at home.	'adi naglas f'dar	غادي نجلس ف الدار
----------------------------	-------------------	-------------------

3) The imperfect is also used after the linking word باش (bash) in order to.

I went to the post office in order to telephone.	mshit l'bosta bash ndrabb tilifon	مشيت ل البوستة باش تضرب التيلفون
--	-----------------------------------	----------------------------------

4) The imperfect is also used after خص (as) need

Verb need + Verb (Imperfect)

I need to rest.	hasni narta'ach	خصني نرتاح
-----------------	-----------------	------------

4) The imperfect is also used after the word يمكن (yemken)

Verb (Imperfect)+ Pronoun+ يمكن

Can you help me ?	wash yamken lek t'awni	واش يمكن لك تعاواني؟
-------------------	------------------------	----------------------

6) After certain adverbs of time.

As soon as you arrive, ring me up	'ir twsal drab li tilifon	غير توصل ضرب لي التيلفون
After you come back, call on me	ba'dma tarja douz 'andi	بعدهما ترجع ، دوز عندي

LEARNING STRATEGIES

TOPIC:

EXPRESSING CONFUSION, ASKING FOR CLARIFICATION, DEFINITION, OR EXPLANATION.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO ASK FOR CLARIFICATION, EXPLANATION AND EXPRESS CONFUSION.

CULTURAL POINTS

AT YOUR PRESENT LEVEL OF FLUENCY, YOU WILL HAVE THE LANGUAGE FOR SMALL-TALK. HOWEVER, DO NOT BE SURPRISED BY SOME MOROCCANS' RESPONSE TO YOU. IF SOMEONE LAUGHS WHEN YOU SPEAK, IT IS SINCE THEY ARE SURPRISED, BECAUSE MOROCCANS DON'T EXPECT YOU TO TALK IN ARABIC, AND NOT BECAUSE OF YOUR PRONUNCIATION OR WHAT YOU SAID. ONE SHOULD RESPOND WITH A SMILE, NOT INTERPRET THE LAUGHTER AS MOCKERY. DON'T DIVERT FROM YOUR DIALOGUE BY ASKING QUESTIONS LIKE "DID I SAY SOMETHING WRONG?". DON'T EXPECT VERBAL/ORAL FEEDBACK.

TO BE DISCOVERED

INSIST ON USING THE VERB + VERB STRUCTURE TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THAT THE SECOND VERB SHOULD BE USED WITHOUT "KAF" OF THE PRESENT.

المفردات

المعرف، الكلمة، الجملة، المعنى، الشرح، التفسير، الترجمة، النطق

الأفعال

شرح، فسر، ترجم، عني، عاود، كتب، فهم، نطق، تكلم، كال، سمع،

فوت، هضر

يمكن ل P+

كاين، ماكاينش، كاينة، ماكايناش،

هاد ال

USUAL PHRASES

Can you?	wash yamken lik	واش يمكنك.....؟
..... explain this word?	tashreح li had lkalma?	واش يمكن لك تشرح لي هاد الكلمة؟
..... explain this word?	tfasser li had lkalma?	واش يمكن لك تفسر لي هاد الكلمة؟
..... translate this word?	tarijem li had lkalma?	واش يمكن لك ترجم لي هاد الكلمة؟
..... repeat this word?	tawed li had lkalma?	واش يمكن لك تعاود لي هاد الكلمة؟
..... pronounce this word?	tanطق li had lkalma?	واش يمكن لك تنطق هاد الكلمة؟
What's the meaning of?	shnu lmaع na dyal?	اشنو المعنى ديال ؟
What does that mean?	ashnu kataع ni?	اشنو كتعني ؟
What are you trying to say?	shnu bغ iti tgul?	شنو بغيتي تكول ؟
I don't understand. Can you repeat that please?	mafhamtsh ع awed ع afak!	ما فهمتش عاود بالشوية عفاك

How do I say "pen" in arabic ?	kifash kangulu belع arbiya pen?	كيفاش كنكولوا pen بالعربية
Is there another word for?	wash kayna shi kalma خ ra?	واش كاينة شي كلمة اخرى
How do you write that word?	kifash kakteb had lkalma?	كيفاش كنكتب هاد الكلمة؟
How do we write that?	kifash kanktebu had lkalma?	كيفاش كنكتبوا هاد الكلمة؟
Did you understand?	wash fhamti?	واش فهمتي؟
What did you understand?	wash fhamti?	واش فهمتيني؟
Why are you laughing? Didn't you understand?	ع lash katadح ak mafhamtinish?	علاش كتضحك مافهمتنيش؟
Why are you laughing? I didn't say it well.	ع lash katadح ak magulthash mazyan	علاش كتضحك ماكلتهاش مزيان؟
Is there a word like that that's easier to pronounce?	wash kayna shi kalma shal min hadi ف e. ق.	واش كاينة شي كلمة سهل من هادي ف النطق ؟

Verbs conjugated with suffixes

Auxiliary Can (able to/It is possible for)	<u>YAMKEN L</u>	يمكن ل
--	-----------------	--------

I can	<u>YAMKEN LEE</u>	يمكن لي
You can	<u>YAMKEN LAK</u>	يمكن لك
He can	<u>YAMKEN LOO</u>	يمكن لو
She can	<u>YAMKEN LHA</u>	يمكن لها
We can	<u>YAMKEN LNA</u>	يمكن لنا
You can	<u>YAMKEN LKOO</u>	يمكن لكم
They can	<u>YAMKEN LHOO</u>	يمكن لهم

Examples:

Is it possible for me to take this?

wash yemken lee naخoud had ashi?

واش يمكن لي ناخذ هاد الشي؟

Do I need to say :manaع rafsh or manaع raf?

shnou yamken lee ngoul :manع rafsh wula manaع raf?

شنو يمكن لي نكول :مانعرفش ولا مانعرف؟

Be able to (present)	<u>KAYAMKAN L'</u>	كیمكن ل
----------------------	--------------------	---------

I can	<u>KAYAMKAN LEE</u>	كیمكن لی
You can	<u>KAYAMKAN LAK</u>	كیمكن لك
He can	<u>KAYAMKAN LOU</u>	كیمكن لو
She can	<u>KAYAMKAN LHA</u>	كیمكن لها
We can	<u>KAYAMKAN LNA</u>	كیمكن لنا
You can	<u>KAYAMKAN LHOO</u>	كیمكن لكم
They can	<u>KAYAMKAN LKOO</u>	كیمكن لهم

Examples:

I can run 10 Km. kayemkan lee njri ع ashra kilometre.

كیمكن لی نجري عشرة كيلومتر.

I can't say غ. mayemk lish ngoul غ.

مايكن ليش نكول غ.

To be able to (It was possible for ...)	<u>KAN YAMKEN L'</u>	كان یمكن ل
---	----------------------	------------

I was able to	<u>KAN YAMKEN LEE</u>	كان یمكن لی
You were able to	<u>KAN YAMKEN LAK</u>	كان یمكن لك
He was able to	<u>KAN YAMKEN LOU</u>	كان یمكن لو
She was able to	<u>KAN YAMKEN LHA</u>	كان یمكن لها
We were able to	<u>KAN YAMKEN LNA</u>	كان یمكن لنا
You were able to	<u>KAN YAMKEN LKOO</u>	كان یمكن لكم
They were able to	<u>KAN YAMKEN LHOO</u>	كان یمكن لهم

Examples:

It wasn't possible for me to talk with him because he was in a hurry.

makansh yemken lee ntkalam معاه عash kan mazroob.

ماكانش یمكن لی نتكلم معاه علحقاش كان مزروب.

I was able to go /It was possible for me to go.

kan yemken lee namshi.

كان یمكن لی نمشي .

DIRECTIONS

TOPIC:

LOCATING PEOPLE, PLACES, THINGS, AND GIVING DIRECTIONS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO LOCATE THINGS, PEOPLE AND GIVE DIRECTIONS.

CULTURAL POINTS

PEOPLE DON'T GIVE THE RIGHT DISTANCE.

PEOPLE ARE NOT USED TO READING MAPS.

YOU RARELY FIND SIGNS FOR DIRECTIONS.

PEOPLE GIVE DIRECTIONS USING MOST OF THE TIME THEIR HANDS(GESTURES).

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED

USE IMPERATIVE AND PREPOSITION OF LOCATION .

المفردات

صاكة ، البرمطة ، لوطيل ، البثكة ، المنيمما ، الرصطورة ، القهوة ،
الكومبارية ، المانوت ، لاكار ، مصطة ، الكيران ، مصطة ، الطوبيسات ،
البار ، الممام ، المارشي ، باتيسري ، المرمسيان ، مدرسة
الزنتة ، الفارغ ، لافوني

الأرقام (في الأجر)

اللول ، اللولة ، الثاني ، الثانية ،
اللفر ، اللخرة

الأفعال (في الأمر)

مشي ، همار ، زاد ، وقف
كاين ، ماكايش ، كايبة ، ماكيناكش ، كاينين ، ماكيناكش
حتى ل ، من — حتى ، ومن بعد

المسروف

قدام ، تحت ممورا ، ورا ، فوق ، عل ليمن ، عل ليمر ، نيشان
بين ، بينات

VOCABULARY

near	ح da	حدا	far	بع id	بعيد
behind	mura	مورا	close	ق rib	قريب
in front of	قد dam	قدام	until	ح ata l'	حتى ل
on your right	ع alimen	عل ليمن	here	hna	هنا
on your left	ع alissar	عل ليسر	just here	hnaya	هنايا
between	bin	بين	just there	tama	تما
in the middle	ط f'lwase	ف الوسط	just there	tmaya	تمايا
under	ت ح et	تحت	just there	tam	تم
on, above	ق fu	فوق	over there	lhiih	لهيه
the corner	الق anet	القنت	go a bit	zid shwiya	زيد شوية
facing	م ع a mabel	مقابل مع	next to	janeb	جنب

straight	nishan	نیشان	on	ع la	على
----------	--------	-------	----	------	-----

in front of	قddam	قدام	behind	mura	مورا	next to	ح da	حدا
me	قddami	قدامي	me	muraya	مورايا	me	ح daya	حدايا
you	قddamak	قدامك	you	muraak	موراك	you	ح dak	حداك
him	قddamu	قدامو	him	murah	موراه	him	ح dah	حداه
her	قddamha	قدامها	her	muraha	موراهها	her	ح daha	حداها
us	قddamna	قدامنا	us	murarana	موراننا	us	ح dana	حدانا
you(pl)	قddamkum	قدامكم	you(pl)	murakum	موراكم	you(pl)	ح dakum	حداكم
them	قddamhum	قدامهم	them	murahum	موراهم	them	ح dahum	حداهم

USUAL PHRASES(Around town)

Whatis this?	ashmenhadi?	اشمنهادي؟
City	mdina	مدينة
Street	zanقا	زقة
Boulevard	shareع	شارع
Where is.....?	feen	فين.....؟
a bank	kayna shi banka	كاينة شي بانكة
The post office	busط a	البوسطة
The police station	kumissariya	الكوميسارية
the town hall	baladiya	البلدية
a barber	kayen shi ح ajjam	كاين شي حجام
the market	kayen lmarshi	كاين المارشى
the open air market	kayen souق	كاين السوق
the.....embassy.	kayna sifara dyal.....	كاينة السفارة ديال
the old city.	kayna lmdina ق dima	كاينة المدينة القديمة
How far is	shح al bع eeda	شحال بعيد.....؟
I am looking for the.....	kanق lleb ع la.....	كنقلب على.....
What time do they open?	waق tash kayح loo	وقتاش كيحلوا؟
What time do they close?	waق tash kayssadoo	وقتاش كيسدوا؟
Are they still open?	wash mazal ح allin	واش مازال حاليين؟
I am lost	tlaft ع la ق ri	تلفت على الطريق

INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS

The principal interrogative adverbs are:

فاين؟/فين	Fayeen?feen?	Where?
-----------	--------------	--------

Where are you going fin غ adi? فين غادي؟

لاين؟	Layeen?	To where?
-------	---------	-----------

Both layeen and fayeen also translate "nowhere" and "anywhere" in negative expressions.

e.g:

ماغادي فاين Ma'adee fayeen I'm not going anywhere.
 ماجبر فاين يديرها Majber fayeen ydeerha He didn't find anywhere to put it.

كيف؟، كيفاش؟	Keef?, Kceflash?	How?
--------------	------------------	------

How are you? kif dayer? كيف دايير؟
 How did you go? kifash mshiti? كيفاش مشيتي؟

منين؟	Mneen?	From where?
-------	--------	-------------

Where are you from? mnin anta? منين انت؟
 Where did you come from? mnin jiti? منين جيتي؟

شحال؟	Sh'al?	How much? How many?
-------	--------	---------------------

When governing a following noun, شحال sh'al? is followed by د (d) "of" . or من (minn) "of, from".

The usage with د (d) requires a plural of countable nouns or singular uncountables

eg: How much time? sh'al d'lwaqt شحال د الوقت؟

and the usage with من (minn) requires a singular, e.g.:

How many books?.

شحال من كتاب؟ or شحال د الكتوب؟

sh'al d laktoub? or sh'al minn ktab?

In referring to prices, شحال sh'al is almost always preceded by the preposition ب (b) with, by means of e.g.:

(for) how much is this car?, how much does this car cost?

بشحال هاد الطوموبيل؟

B'sh'al had toumoubil?

How much did you (sg) pay for them? how much did they cost you?

بشحال شريتهم؟

B'sh'al shreetechoum?

يمتى؟/فوقاش/ايمتى	Yeemta?/fouقash?	When?
-------------------	------------------	-------

When did you come?

ايمتى جيتي؟ / فوقاش جيتي / يمتى جيتي

yamta jiti? / fouقash jiti / imta jiti?

لياہ؟	Lyah?	Why?
علاش؟	ع lash?	Why?

The form علاش ع lash? why? is a compound of ع lla? عل (on) and ash اش what?(On what) Compare such an English expression where ع lash means (What for?) to the way ع lash is used in Moroccan Arabic.

Why did you come late?

علاش جيتي معطل؟

ع lash jiti mع atal

Tell me why.

كول لي علاش؟

gool lee ع lash?

Why don't you fast?

علاش ماكتصومش؟

ع lash makatصoomsh?

SHOPPING

TOPIC:

PURCHASING FOOD, PERSONAL ITEMS, FOOD AND DRINK.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO BUY ITEMS HE /SHE NEEDS.

TO BE DISCOVERED

THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:

AT THE GREEN-GROCER, AT THE GROCER AND AT THE UTENSIL-SELLER.

CULTURAL POINTS

TEACHERS INTRODUCE/TALK ABOUT DIFFERENT KIND OF SHOPS AND WHERE TO GET CERTAIN ITEMS.

STORE	ANOOT ح	الحانوت	HARDWARE	DROGRI	الذروكري
SPICE SELLER	طاع AAR ع	المطار	SHOE REPAIRER	ARREZ خ	الخران
TABACCO SHOP	SAKA	الصاكة	KITCHENWARE	LWANI	اللواني

متد مول الخضيرة

- السلام

- الأفعال: عبر ، وزن ، خنار ، مار ، يلى

- المفردات : كيلو ، نص كيلو ، رابعة ، ربع كيلو

بعض الخضير ، بعض الفواكه

بشمال ؟

الفلوس : الدرهم ، الدراهم ، الريال ، المئتين

المصرف

الصاكة/متد مول الحانوت

- السلام

- المواد الغذائية: حليب سكر ، زيت شكلاط ، مشروبات ، فروعاج

- المفردات : بكية ، كارتونة ، قرعة ، الخاوي ، كراتلي ، صندوق

بعض التوابير : موجود ، ماموجودش

بشمال ؟ واش عندك ؟ واش كايين ؟

الفلوس : الدرهم ، الدراهم ، الريال ، المئتين

المصرف

متد مول اللواني

- السلام

- اللواني : الطيسيل ، الطيسل ، إلخ

- المفردات : بلاستيك ، حديد ، فخار ، إلخ

بعض التوابير : موجود ، ماموجودش

بشمال ؟ واش عندك ؟ واش كايين ؟

الفلوس : الدرهم ، الدراهم ، الريال ، المئتين

المصرف

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

التقديمية

سوزان	صباح الخير.
الخضار	صباح الخير، ابنتي أش حب الخاطر؟
سوزان	بقيت جوج كيلو د خيزو، و كيلو د مطيشة، ونص كيلو د الباربة و ختار لي عفاك شي حاجة مزيانة. عبر لي كيلو و ربع د البصلة
الخضار	صافي ابنتي؟
سوزان	بشحال التفاح؟
الخضار	سطاش ل درهم ل الكيلو.
سوزان	واخا عبر لي كيلو لارب. آه نسيت اعطيني شوية د القصبور و المعدنوس
الخضار	هانتني ابنتي.
سوزان	بشحال كلشي؟
الخضار	عندك ابنتي تسعمية و ستين ريال.
سوزان	شحال من درهم؟
الخضار	تمنة و ربعين درهم.
سوزان	هاك أسيدي، الله يعاون.
الخضار	الله يخلف ابنتي.

يعاد النص في الحالات التالية:

- عند الجزار/- عند الحوات/- عند العطار/- عند مول الحانوت/- عند مول اللواني.

SHOPPING

where is.....?	fin.....?	فين.....؟
A small food and dry goods shop	kayen shi حانوت؟	كاين شي حانوت
A book shop	kayna shi maktaba	كاينة شي مكتبة
The open air market	kayen shi souق	كاين شي سوق
The fish market	kayen shi marshi dyal حانوت	كاين شي مارشي ديال الحوت؟
Spice shop keeper	lgatar	العطار
Kitchenware	moul lwani	مول اللواني
A tobacco shop	kayna shi saka	كاينة شي صاكة
A hardware shop	kayen shi drogri	كاين شي دروكري
The fruit and veg market	kayen lmarshi	كاين المارشي
Butcher	lgazzar	الجزار
Shopkeeper	moul حانوت	موا الحانوت
Do you have.....?	wash andek.....؟	واش عندك.....؟
English newspapers	ljaraid b' ngliziya	الحرائد ب النكليزية
Film	film d'	الفيلم د
a sheet of paper	waqad lwarقا	واحد الورقة
Toilet paper	papie jinek	بابي جينيك
Where can I buy....?	fin غadi nshri.....؟	فين غادي نشري...؟

TOILETRIES

Brush	bros	بروس	Soap	saboun	صابون
Comb	mashta	مشطة	Razor	razwar	رزوار
Towel	fouta	فوطه	Shampoo	shampwan	شمبوان
Toothpaste	dantifris	معجون الأسنان/دنتيفريس	After-shave/ perfume	ريحا	ريحة

CLOTHING

Robe with a hood	jlaba	جلابة	Hat	tarboush	طربوش
Slippers	balga	بلغة	Jacket	kabout	كبوط
	tshamir	تشمير	Pants	sarwal	سروال
Kaftan	qaftan	قفطان	Shirt	qamiya	قامية
Skirt	saya	صاية	Shoes	sabaṭa	صباط
Coat	fista	فيسته	Socks	tqasher	تقاشر
Belt	samta	صمطة	Sports shoes	sbardila	سبرديلة
Scarf	foular	فولار	Sweater	triko	تريكو

HOUSE FURNITURE

Citrus juicer	assara	عصارة	Dinnerware	mwaṭin	المواعن
Funnel	dwaz	الدواز	Plate/plates	absil	الطبسيل
Sieve	sfaya	الصفاية	Glass	kas	الكاس
Bottle opener	lala del raqi	حلالة الفراعسي	Teapot	barad	البراد
Couscous kettle	bama d' kaskas	البرمة والكسكاس	Water pitcher	araf	غراف
Pressure cooker	kokot	كوكوت	Knife	mous	موس
Cooker	tanjra	الطنجرة	Spoon	malqa	معلقة
Pan	maṭla	المقلى	Fork	fourshet	فورشيت
Coffee maker	kafityar	كافيتير	Iron	louṣ	المصلوح
Blender	ḥana	الطحانة	Brush	shataba	الشطابة
Refrigerator	tlaja	التلاجة	Floor brush	jbada/karaṭa	كراطة/الجبادة
Oven	faran	الفران	Wash rag	jfaf	الجفاف

The Auxiliary 'ḥass'

The auxiliary 'ḥass' must, to have to' **خص**

This auxiliary is quite common. The pattern is for it to take object pronoun ending which serves as the subject followed by the imperfect verb form.

Some examples

I have to work today	خ asni nخ dam lyoum	خصني نخدم اليوم
You (sg.) must (i.e. please do) give me a phone call	خ asekt tadrab tilifon	خصك تضرب لي التلفون
She has to go to the market	خ asha tamshi l souق	خصها تمشي ل السوق

To indicate a habitual or repetitive situation, the durative **كيف** is sometimes used

She has to go to the market every day	kaخ asha tamshi l' souق koul nhar	كيفها تمشي ل السوق كل نهار
She has to go to the market today	خ asha tamshi l' souق youm	خصها تمشي ل السوق اليوم
You all should have given them to me	kan خ askoum taغ tiwhoum li	كان خصكم تعطيوهم لي

The Auxiliary 'عawed'

The auxiliary is **عawed** 'to return' عاود

This auxiliary is combined with a verb in the sense of 'again'. The perfect of **عawed** calls for the perfect of the verb. Other forms of **عawed** (imperfect, durative, imperative) call for the imperfect of the verb.

Some examples

She spent another year with him	عawedt dawezet ع andou ع am	عاودت دوزت عندو عام
He told him again	عawed gal lou	عاود كال لو
She went in again	عawdat daخ lat	عودات دخلات
Don't see him any more, again	matعawedsh tshoufou	ماتعاودش تشوفو
If you happen to see her again	illa mshiti ع ata mshiti عawdti shaftiha	إلا مشيتي حتى عاودتي شفتها
Every time he comes to the market, he comes to greet me and(then) goes shopping and (then) comes to see me again	fouق ma kayji l'souق kayji ysalam ع liya u yamshi yatق adda u عawed yji yshoufni	فوقما كيحي ل السوق كيحي يسلم عليا ويمشي يتقنى حاجة وعاود يحي يثولني

SHOPPING

TOPIC:

BARGAINING.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO BARGAIN FOR ITEMS THEY WANT TO BUY USING SPECIFIC EXPRESSIONS FOR BARGAINING.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED

THE IMPERATIVE FORM.

CLOTHING AND COLORS.

CULTURAL POINTS

STRATEGIES OF BARGAINING WILL BE DISCUSSED.

MORE EXPRESSIONS ABOUT STRATEGIES OF BARGAINING WILL BE GIVEN BY TEACHERS.

الأفعال :

فَضِّلْ ، عَجِبْ ، تَشْطَرْ ، قَيْسْ ، شَرَى ، بَاعْ ، خَلَصْ ، نَقَصْ ، صَاوَبْ

أَرَا ، هَاك

فَضَّلَ عَلَى

Preposition +

فَعَلَ

التعريفات :

الألوان (مذكر مؤنث)

غَالِي ، رَخِيص ، وَاسِع ، ضَيِّق ، قَاسِح

التعابير

أَنْتَ قَاسِح / التَّيْمَنُ مَعْقُول / التَّيْمَنُ مَحْدَد - مَحْدُود / بَارَكَ عَلَيْكَ / صَاوَبَ شَيْءٌ تَمَنُّ مَزِيَان / الشُّطَارَةُ

اللَّهُ يَجِيبُ التَّيْمَنَ / اللَّهُ يَسْهَلُ / اللَّهُ يَسْتَرْ.

التشطار
عند مول الحوايج

مايكل	السلام عليكم.
مول الحوايج	وعليكم السلام تفضل أسيدي ، أش حب خاطر ؟
مايكل	بغيت شي جندورة عفاك.
مول الحوايج	موجودة أسيدي، أشمن نمرة ؟
مايكل	مانعرف.
مول الحوايج	قيس هادي . آه جات معاك.
مايكل	كاين غير هاد اللون.
مول الحوايج	لا. كاين ف اللون كاين ف البيض و الصفرة و البيج و الكحل.
مايكل	أرا نشوف لبيض عفاك.
مول الحوايج	هاك أسيدي.
مايكل	بشحال هاد الشي ؟
مول الحوايج	هادي أسيدي ب ألفين ريال.
مايكل	غالية بزاف، غادي نعطيك غير تمنمية ريال.
مول الحوايج	لأ نقصتي بزاف، خدها ب ألف و خمسمية.
مايكل	لأ بزاف بالسلامة.
مول الحوايج	أجي، أجي . عطيني غير ألف و ميتين ريال.
مايكل	غادي نعطيك ألف ريال بغيتي مزيان ، مابغيتش الله يسهل.
مول الحوايج	أرى أسيدي ألف ريال ، شي باس ماكاين.

BARGAINING

How much?	bshح al	بشحال ؟
It is too much for me.	bzaf ع liya	بزاف عليا
That is very expensive.	غ ali b'zaf	غالي بزاف
Give me a reasonable price.	dir m ع aya wa ح ed taman moonasib	دير معايا واحد التمن مناسب
What is the last price?	A ح ir taman shح al?	آخر تمن شحال ؟
That is my last price	A ح ir taman dyali howa hada	آخر تمن ديالي هو هادا
Is there one cheaper than this?	wash kayen shi wa ح id r ع as min hada?	واش كاين شي واحد رخص من هادا ؟
Is there one cheaper than this?	wash kayen shi wa ح id r ع la hada?	واش كاين شي واحد رخيص على هادا ؟
How much is this.....?	bshح al had.....?	بشحال هاد.....؟
How much is this.....?	bshح al ع adi ح liha li?	بشحال غادي تخليها لي ؟
No , I don't want to buy any thing.	mab ع it nshri walou	لا مابغيت نشري والو
Now I don't need anything	daba ma ح asni ح ata ح aja	دابا ماخصني حتى حاجة

I don't have money with me.	mahazash m'aya lflouss	ماهازاش معايا الفلوس
I don't have enough money.	ma'andish kamlin	ماعنديش كاملين
It is still too expensive.	ali 'zaf 'liya	غالي بزاف عليا
Tell me the price.	goul liya taman	كول ليا التمن
This is your last price.	hada hoowa a'ir taman	هادا هو آخر تمن ديالك
It is still too expensive.	mazal ali	مازال غالي
This is not what I want.	mashi dak shi lli b'ig it	ماشي داك الشي اللي بغيت
I can't add even a centime.	manzid a'ata frank	مانزيدك حتى فرنك
Is this from here or is it imported?	wash dyal hna wla dyal l'ariz	واش ديال هنا ولا ديال الخارج
Do you have another brand of this?	wash andek marka 'ra min 'ir hadi	واش عندك ماركة اخرى من غير هادي
Can I change this?	wash yemken li nbadelha	واش يمكن لي نبدلها؟
Is this "sell and exchange"?	wash bi' u m'qal	واش بيع و مقال؟
You didn't give me back the money?	ma'adish trajja li lflous	ماغاديش ترجع لي الفلوس؟
If this doesn't really fit, can you change it?	ila majatsh 'adi tbadalha lee	إلا ماجاتش قدي تبدلها لي؟
Not too big not too small.	makbira mas'ira	ماكبيرة ماصغيرة
P+ size.	ad+i/ak/ou/ha	قد P+
I will arrange a price.	nsaweb m'ak	نصاوب معاك
Give a good price.	saweb m'aya	صاوب معايا

Size and comparison	qaras u lmooyas	القياس و المقارنة
Big	kbir	كبير
Bigger than this	kbar min hada	كبر من هادا
Too big for me	kbir 'liya	كبير عليا
Small	s'ir	صغير
Smaller than this	s'ar min hada	صغر من هادا
too small for me	s'ir 'liya	صغير عليا
Tight	mzeyer	مزير
Long	weel	طويل
Too much	bzaf	بزاف

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives come after the nouns they modify, opposite of English, as in خبز مزيان (good bread).

The Moroccan equivalent for the English "one" is an adjective which has both masculine and feminine forms. As is true of all adjectives, it follows the noun, as in كتاب واحد (one book), بيضة وحدة (one egg).

Moroccan adjectives are commonly used as nouns, as in (the big). Note that there is no equivalent in Moroccan Arabic for "one" in such uses.

	<i>M/S</i>	<i>F/S</i>	<i>M/PL</i>	<i>F/PL</i>	
Pretty/Handsome	زوين	زوينة	زوينين	زوينات	zween (a/in/at)
Good	مزيان	مزيانة	مزيانين	مزيانات	mzyan (a/in/at)
Happy	فرحان	فرحانة	فرحانين	فرحانات	farḥan (a/in/at)
Ugly/Bad	خايب	خايبة	خايبين	خايبات	ayeb (a/in/at)
Tired	عيان	عيانة	عيانين	عيانات	yyan (a/in/at)
Dirty	موسخ	موسخة	موسخين	موسخات	mwaseḥ (a/in/at)
Late	معطل	معطلة	معطلين	معطلات	maḥṭal (a/in/at)
Hurried	مزروب	مزروبة	مزروبين	مزروبات	mzroub (a/in/at)
Angry	مقلق	مقلقة	مقلقين	مقلقات	maḥṭal (a/in/at)
Expensive	غالي	غالية	غالين	غاليات	ali (a/in/at)
Fresh	طري	طرية	طرين	طريات	ṭri (a/in/at)
Another	آخر	أخرى	آخرين		aḥṭur (a/in/at)
Reasonable	معقول	معقولة	معقولين	معقولات	maḥṭoul (a/in/at)
Clean	نقي	نقية	نقيين		nai (a/in/at)
Married	مزوج	مزوجة	مزوجين	مزوجات	mzouaj (a/in/at)
Thirsty	عطشان	عطشانة	عطشانين	عطشانات	atshan (a/in/at)
Hungry	جيعان	جيعانة	جيعانين	جيعانات	jjan (a/in/at)
Last	الفايت	الفايتة	الفايتين	الفايتات	alfayet (a/in/at)
Salty	مالح	مالحة	مالحين	مالحات	maliḥ (a/in/at)
Bland/Tasteless	مسوس	مسوسة	مسوسين	مسوسات	msous (a/in/at)

Spicy	حار	حارة	حارين	حارات	ح ar (a/in/at)
Sweet	حلو	حلوة	حلوين	حلوات	ح lou (wa/in/at)
Delicious	بنين	بنينة	بنينين	بنينات	bnin (a/in/at)
Grilled/Fried	مقلي	مقلية	مقليين	مقليات	maق li (ya/in/at)
Large	واسع	واسعة	واسعين	واسعات	wasceع (a/in/at)
Harsh	حرش	حرشة	حرشين	حرشات	ح rash (a/in/at)
Busy	مشغول	مشغولة	مشغولين	مشغولات	mashغ oul (a/in/at)
Enough	كافي	كافية	كافيين		kafi (a/in/at)
Absent	غائب	غائبة	غائبين	غائبات	غ ayeb (a/in/at)
Present	حاضر	حاضرة	حاضرين	حاضرات	ح ader (a/in/at)
Lazy	معكاز	معكازة	معكازين	معكازات	maع gaz (a/in/at)
Soft	رطب	رطبة	رطبين	رطبات	rط ab (a/in/at)

	M / S	F / S	M / PL	F / PL	
Old (something)	قديم	قديمة	قدام		dim (a), دق dam
Big - Old(someone)	كبير	كبيرة	كبار		kbir(a), kbar
Small- Young (someone)	صغير	صغيرة	صغار		sغ ir(a), sغ ar
New	جديد	جديدة	جداد		jdid(a), jdad
Far	بعيد	بعيدة	بعاد		bع id (a), bع ad
Long	طويل	طويلة	طوال		wil (a), ط wal
Near	قريب	قريبة	قرب		rib (a), ق rab
Short	قصير	قصيرة	قصار		sir (a), ق sar
Strong/Right	صحيح	صحيحة	صحا		sح i (a), sح a
Cheap	رخيص	رخيصة	رخاص		rح is (a), rح as
Easy	بسيط	بسيطة	بساط		bsit (a), bsat
Poor	مسكين	مسكينة	مساكن		maskin (a), msaken
Sick	مريض	مریضة	مراض		mrid (a), mrad

Colors	Lwan	لون	Color	lon	لون
--------	------	-----	-------	-----	-----

White	buyad	بويض	bida	بيضة	byad	بيض
Blue	zuraق	زورق	zarقا	زرقة	zraq	زرق
Black	kuح al	كوحل	kaح la	كحلة	kח al	كحل
Reed	حumar	حومر	حamra	حمرة	حmar	حمر
Yellow	sufar	صوفر	safra	صفرة	sfer	صفر
Green	خudar	خوضر	خdra	خضرة	خder	خضر
Blond	zuع ar	زوعر	zaع ra	زعرة	zعر er	زعر
Black(skin)	sumer	سومر	samra	سمرة	smer	سمر
Faded	buhat	بوهت	bahta	باهتة	bahet	باهت
Soft/Smooth	mulas	مولس	malsa	ملسة	mlas	ملس
Brown	قahwiyin	قهويين	قahwiya	قهوية	قahwi	قهوي
Orange	limuniyin	ليمونيين	limoniya	ليمونية	limoni	ليموني
Pink	wardiyin	ورديين	wardiya	وردية	wardi	وردي
Purple	حjriyin	حجريين	حajriya	حجرية	حajri	حجري
Purple	mdadiyin	مداديين	mdadiya	مدادية	mdadi	مدادي
Grey	rmadiyin	رماديين	rmadiya	رمادية	rmadi	رمادي
Dark	maغ loق in	مفلوقين	maغ loقا	مفلوقة	maغ loق	مفلوق
Golden	dahbiyin	دهبيين	dahbiya	دهبية	dahbi	دهبي
Bright	nasع in	ناصعين	naseع a	ناصعة	naseع	ناصع

Bargaining Information

Where you buy some things may influence whether or not you bargain for it. Some items are sold at fixed prices in a hanout (eg. laundry soap, vegetables, eggs) which one might bargain for in the souk or from a street vendor.

The following lists outline items one could bargain for and others which have fixed prices.

USUALLY BARGAINED FOR	SELDOM BARGAINED FOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any article of clothing - any household or kitchen utensil, appliance, or furniture - rent for a house or apartment - taxi fares on unscheduled runs - <u>anything</u> bought in a souk (eg. grains in bulk, animals, rugs, etc.) - anything bought from a street vendor who has no regular shop - petit taxi fares if the meter does not work - anything used second-hand - domestic help and services (maid, plumber, electrician, etc. Determine the price <u>before</u> the work is done. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - things which are literally bought every day: mint, parsley, bread, coriander - refill on a gas bottle - cigarettes and alcohol - meals or beverages in restaurants - bus fares between scheduled stops - taxi fares on regular runs - price-controlled staple foods: sugar, oil, tea, flour, milk, butter, etc. - anything bought in a pharmacy - meat and vegetables, if the price per kilo is posted - school supplies

Things to Consider:

A successful purchase is often psychological as well as a monetary victory; a great deal of bargaining success is often the result of "out-psyching" or being a better actor than the seller. The ways of accomplishing this can be described as bargaining tactics. The following list, while not exhaustive, are things you can try when bargaining and things to be aware of in the seller.

BUYERS' TACTICS	SELLERS' TACTICS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not showing too much enthusiasm for buying - walking away when the seller has named the "lowest" price - pointing out defects in the merchandise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not showing too much enthusiasm for selling - turning away when the buyer has named the "highest" price - noting the superior quality in the merchandise

- quoting a lower price for an identical item in another shop
- claiming not to have enough money to meet the seller's "lowest" price
- complimenting or flattering the seller (on his shop, merchandise, children, friendliness)
- acting insulted by the seller's price
- arguing that the difference between the seller's price and the price offered is insignificant; ie. the seller should come down to the offered price
- pulling out one's money as if the offered price has been agreed upon
- insisting that goods in other shops are not of the same quality
- claiming that in selling at the buyer's "highest" price he would be taking a loss
- complimenting or flattering the buyer (on his or her language ability, friendliness, expertise in bargaining)
- acting insulted by the buyer's offer
- arguing that the difference between the buyer's price and his price is insignificant and the buyer should come up
- wrapping up the purchase as if the asking price has been agreed upon

As a buyer, there are a few other things that one should avoid doing. Failure to observe these could give the seller an unfair advantage.

AVOID:

- * showing too much interest in, or too great a need for a particular item
- * carrying large sums of money, carrying expensive, previously-bought items, looking like a tourist
- * having no idea what an item is really worth, or what is a fair price for that type of item
- * being in a hurry
- * buying with a guide (he gets a percentage of what you pay)

Not everyone is happy at the end of a bargaining session. And a merchant may act disgruntled with your price. Always be prepared to pay a price you have named. Do not get too far into bargaining for something if you do not intend to buy it. If you are not clear on the currency in which you are bargaining (ie. riyals) proceed slowly.

TOPIC:

MAKING A LONG DISTANCE COLLECT CALL.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE A LONG DISTANCE COLLECT CALL.

CULTURAL POINTS

THE TRAINEE SHOULD HAVE AN IDEA ABOUT THE PROCEDURE OF THE PHONE USING OF COINS : 1.50 DH 5 DH.

USING A PHONE-CARD: 50 UNITS, 70 UNITS, 120 UNITS.

الافعال :

دار ، سَوَّر ، هَوَّب ، هَيَّط ، كَلَّمَ ، تَكَلَّمَ ، مَطَى ، قَطَعَ ، هَفَرَ ، تَمَسَّنَى ، شَدَّ

المفردات :

ب س ف ، تليفون ، النمرة ، النوبة ، الكود ، لنديكاتيف ، كابين ، الخط

النحو :

لمن ؟ / لين ؟ / شكون ؟ / حيت / ملاءش ؟ / ملحقاش / ملاءش / لا /

بلى + فعل

التليفون فابور ب الب . س . ف .

إيمي	صباح الخير.
الموظف	صباح الخير.
إيمي	عفاك بغيت ندير التليفون .
الموظف	فين أُللا ؟
إيمي	ل مريكان أسيدي ب الب . س . ف .
الموظف	واخا أُللا اعطيني النمرة و النسمية .
إيمي	اسميتي إيمي فيرميت النمرة واحد وخمسين ستة وستين
	تنين و خمسين صفر صفر تسعود نيويورك .
الموظف	لمن غادية تعيطي ؟
إيمي	ريتشارد غيري .
الموظف	شدي النوبة .
	ربوع ساعة من بعد .
الموظف	نيويورك كابين ثلاثة .
إيمي	واخا ، أسيدي .
إيمي	ألو ، ألو ، (بيب ، بيب ،)
إيمي	الخط تقطع أسيدي .
الموظف	واخا أُللا تسناي غادي نعاود .

LIST OF VERBS CONJUGATED WITH SUFFIXES

To have	ع AND	فعل: عند
---------	-------	----------

I have	ع ANDI	عندي
you have(sing)	ع ANDEK	عندك
He has	ع ANDOU	عندو
She has	ع ANDHA	عندها
We have	ع ANDNA	عندنا
You have(pl)	ع ANDKOOM	عندكم
They have	ع ANDHOOM	عندهم

Examples:

I have a lot of work.	ع andi bzaf d'ladma عندي بزاف د الخدمة..
Do you have someone in the house?.	wash ع andek shi wached f' addar? واش عندك شي واحد ف الدار.
When did you go to Mohammed's house?.	fooqash mshitee ع and Mohammed? فوقاش مشيتي عند محمد؟.
From whom did you buy the saffron?.	min ع and min shriti zafran l'oor? من عند من شريت الزعفران الحر؟.
I bought it from Attar.	shritou men ع and l'Attar. شريتو من عند العطار.
I have nothing to do.	ma ع andi mandir. ما عندي ماندير.
He does not have what you have.	ma ع ndoush alli ع andek. ما عندوش اللي عندك.

Verb to need	ع ASS	فعل: خص
--------------	-------	---------

I need	ع ASSNEE	خصني
You need	ع ASSAK	خصك
He needs	ع ASSOOU	خصو
She needs	ع ASSHA	خصها
We need	ع ASSNA	خصنا
You need	ع ASSKOOM	خصكم
They need	ع ASSHOOM	خصهم

Examples:

I need an Arabic book.

خassni ktab dyal algarbiya.

خصني كتاب ديال العربية.

Do you need to go to Rabat?

wash xassek tamshi l'rbat?.

واش خصك تمشي ل الرباط؟

Who needs a bolt?

shkoun xasou bouloun?.

شكون خصو بلون؟

Hi Mr. Naked what do you need ?

ashnou xassak algaryan?

اشنو خصك أ العريان؟

I need a ring ,sir.

xassni xatem amoulay.

خصني خاتم أمولاي.

POST OFFICE

I want:	b'geet	بغيت:
to buy stamps	nshri shee tanber	نشري شي تنبر
to send a telegram	nshifet wa'chid telegram	نصيفط واحد التليگرام
to send a package	nshifet wa'chid alkoulya	نصيفط واحد الكولية
to send this registered	nshifet hadi rokomonde	نصيفط هادي روكونوندي
to make a phone call	ndir tilifoon	ندبر التليفون
to make a collect call	ndir tilifoun b' P.C.V	ندبر التايخون ب ب.س.ف
stamps for the U.S	tnaber bash nshifec l' mirikan	تنابر باش نصيفط ل المريكان
to send this letter	b'geet nshifet had l'bra	بغيت نصيفط هاد البرة:
Air mail	b'eyara	ب بالطيارة
Normal class mail	adiya	عادية
Registered	rekomonde	روكونوندي
Have any letters come for me?	wash jawni she brawat	واش، جاوني شي براوات؟
Has my money arrived or not yet?	wash laflous dyali w'loo u la mazal?	واش الفلوس ديالي وصلوا ولا مازال؟
why don't letters arrive quickly?	lash brawat makaywasloush da'gya?	علاش البروات ماكيوصلوش دغية
How much time will it take for it to arrive?	sh'al d'yal alwa'qat kay'as bash ywaslou?	شحال دال الوقت كيخصش باش يوصلوا؟
Didn't any letters arrive for me?	majatni chata bra?	ماجتني حتى برا؟
Give me a receipt please.	g'ini l'faktoura g'afak	عطيني فاكطورة مفاك
Where do I need to sign?	fin ch'asni nsni?	فين خصني نسنني؟
I want to call this number.	b'geet n'ayeet l'had namra	بغيت نعيطل هاد النمرة
Here's the number.	hahiya annamra	هاهي النمرة
This isn't the number I asked for.	mashi hiya nnamra lli l'bet	ماشي هي النمرة اللي طابيت
The line was cut off.	al'geet ta'qa	الخط تقطع
How much time do I need to wait	sh'al d' alwa'qat ch'asni ntsana	شحال د الوقت خصني نتسنني
Offices	almakatib	المكاتب:
Stamps	awabi' g'baridiya	طوابع بريديية
Money orders	awalat	حوالات
Telegraph	atili' g'raf	التلغراف
Telephone	alhatif	الهاتف
Postal money orders	awalat baridiya	حوالات بريديية
Postal package	oroud baridiya	طرود بريديية
Postman	faktour/moul albous' g'a	الفاكتور/مول البوسطة
Package	koulya	الكولية
String/cord	anneb	القنب

Tape	skotch	السكوتش
Wrapping paper	lkaغeeط	انكاغيط
Glue	llsaق	النماق

VERBS + PREPOSITION

ف	F'	IN
على	ع LA	ON/ABOUT
ب	B'	WITH
ل	L'	TO
مع	Mع A	WITH(S.O)(S.TH)
من	MIN	FROM

To	L'	ل
to me	li/liya	لي/ليا
to you	leek	ليك
to him	leeh	ليه
to her	liha	ليها
to us	lina	لينا
to you	likoom	ليكم
to them	lihoom	ليهم

See	Hear, listen	Explain	Understand	Give back	Say
shaf	smaع	fassar	faham	radd	gal
شاف	سمع	فسر	فهم	رد	قال

On	laع	على
me	liya	عليا
you	lik	عليك
him	lih	عليه
her	liha	عليها
us	lina	علينا
you	likoum	عليكم
them	lihoum	عليهم

defend	speak	call	laugh	get to know	
dafaع	tkalam	ط yaع	dحak	ع rraf	
دافع	تكلم	ميط	ضحك	تعرف	
die	greet	look for	ignore	beat	lie
mat	salem	قالab	myeck	drab	kdab
مات	سلم	قلب	ميك	ضرب	كذب

In	F'	ف
me	fiya	فيا
you	feek	فيك
him	fech	فيه
her	fiha	فيها
us	fina	فينا
you	fikoom	فيكم
them	fihoom	فيهم

trust	ask	think	take care	participate	talk
ثق	swal	fakkar	thalla	sharek	hdar
تثق	سؤل	فكر	تهلا	شارك	هضر

الجوع العطش-السخانة بالدوخة -
hunger, thirst, fever, dizziness.

فيا الجوع/ فيك العطش/ فيه السخانة/ فيها الدوخة.

From	min	من
me	menee	مني
you	menak	منك
him	menou	منو
her	menha	منها
us	mena	منا
you	menkoom	منكم
them	menhoom	منهم

go away	be paid	let go	ask	lend	leave
bag ad	lass	laar	lab	tssalaf	tfarra
بعد	تخلص	طلق	طلب	تسلف	تفرق

With	B'	مع
me	mɛ aya	معايا
you	mɛ ak	معاك
him	mɛ ah	معاه
her	mɛ aha	معاها
us	mɛ ana	معنا
you	mɛ akourn	معاكم
them	mɛ ahoun	معاهم

laugh	be helpful	shake hands	meet	stay	argue
dحak	tعawen	tssalem	tlaقa	hقاa	tحassem
ضحك	تعاون	تسالم	تلاقى	بقى	تخاصم

With	B '	ب
me	beeya	بيا
you	beek	بيك
him	beeh	بيه
her	beeha	بيها
us	beena	بيننا
you	beekoom	بيكم
them	bechoom	بيهم

believe	be responsible	dream	marry	welcome
amen	tkalef	حlam	tzwaj	حab
أمن	تكلف	حلم	تزوج	رحب

TRAVEL / TRANSPORTATION

TOPIC:

SELECTING MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION/MAKING TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO SELECT MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND MAKE TRAVEL AND HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED

PRESENTING VERBS INCLUDED IN THE LESSON, AS WELL AS THOSE INTRODUCED IN PREVIOUS LESSONS, INSISTING ON REVISION OF THE PREVIOUSLY COVERED TENSES.

الأفعال

دخل ، وصل ، سافر ، جلس ، كَلَّ ، بات ، دَوَّرَ

المفردات

باكاج ، ألبيت ، لوطيل ، الماكلة ،

ف الكراج د الكيران

السلام عليكم.	مارك
وعليكم السلام ، أشنتو بغيتي ؟	مول الوراق
فوقاش كيخرج الكار ديال مراکش ؟	مارك
كاين واحد كيخرج ف السبعة د الصباح و واحد ف الربعة د العشية.	مول الوراق
فوقاش كيوصلوا ؟	مارك
اللول كيوصل ف الحضاش و نم.	مول الوراق
و الثاني ؟	مارك
ف التمنية و نم د الليل.	مول الوراق
بشحال الورقة عفاك ؟	مارك
خمسة و ستين درهم.	مول الوراق
عطيتني ثلاثة د الوراق عفاك.	مارك
واخا أسيدي، هاك.	مول الوراق
بارك الله فيك أسيدي.	مارك
يلا جميل، طريق السلامة.	مول الوراق
الله يسلمك.	مارك

VERBS + PRONOUNS

Imperative + Pronouns

Example 1:

Give	ع ta	عطى		
nee	ني	ع tee	عطى	
ou/h	و/ه	ع tee	عطى	
ha	ها	ع tee	عطى	
na	نا	ع tiou	عطىوا	
hoom	هم			

Examples:

دى (dda) ورس (warra) - عاون (ween)

Example 2: VERB ل (L) + pronouns

To bring	jab	جاء		
lee	لي	jeeb	جيب	
lou	لو	jeebi	جيبى	
l'ha	لها	jeebou	جيبوا	
l'na	لنا			
l'hoom	لهم			

Examples:

سمح (sma) - كمال (gal)

Example 3: VERB على (LA) + pronouns

To greet	salam	سلم		
ع liya	عليا	sellem	سلم	
ع lih	عليه	selmee	سلمى	
ع liha	عليها	sellmoo	سلموا	
ع lina	علينا			
ع lihoom	عليهم			

Examples:

قلب (lab) - عيط (ayye) (ع)

Example 4: VERB مع (M) + pronouns

To talk	tkalam	تكلم		
مع aya	معايا	tkalam	تكلم	
مع ah	معاه	tkalmi	تكلمى	
مع aha	معاهما	tkalmoo	تكلموا	
مع ana	معانا			
مع akoom	معاكم			

Examples:

بقى (b) (ق)

Example 5: Verbs ف + (F) + pronouns

To see	shaf	شاف		
fiya	فيا	shouf	شوف	
fiha	فيه	shoofee	شوفي	
fina	فيها	shoufoo	شوفوا	
fihoum	فيها			

Examples: تسنى (tsenna) سول (sawwal)

Example 6: Verbs من + (men) + pronouns

To ask	tlab	طلب		
menee	مني	tlab	طلب	
mnak	منك	talbee	طلبي	
mnoo	منو	talbou	طلبوا	
mnha	منها			
menna	منا			
menkoom	منكم			

Example: تسلف (tsallaf) / تعلم (allem)

PAST TENSE + PRONOUNS

Example 7: Verbs + pronouns

Verb : to want

بغى a

بغى

V/P	أنا	انت	انتى	هو	هي	حنا	انتما	هما
أنا	X	بغيتك	بغيتك	بغيتو	بغيتها	X	بغيتكم	بغيتهم
انت	بغيتينى	X	X	بغيتيه	بغيتها	بغيتينا	X	بغيتيهم
انتى	بغيتينى	X	X	بغيتيه	بغيتها	بغيتينا	X	بغيتيهم
هو	بغاني	بغاك	بغاك	بغاه	بغاه	بغانا	بغاكم	بغاهم
هي	بغاني	بغاك	بغاك	بغاتو	بغاتها	بغاتنا	بغاتكم	بغاتهم
حنا	X	بغيناك	بغيناك	بغينا	بغيناها	X	بغيناكم	بغيناهم
انتما	بغيتونى	X	X	بغيتوه	بغيتوها	بغيتونا	X	بغيتوهم
هما	بغاونى	بغاونك	بغاونك	بغاوه	بغاوها	بغاوننا	بغاونكم	بغاونهم

Verb: to give

عطى ta

عطى

V/P	أنا	انت	انتى	هو	هي	حنا	انتما	هما
أنا	---	عطيتك	عطيتك	عطيتو	عطيتها	عطى	عطيتكم	عطيتهم
انت	عطيتينى	عطيتك	عطيتك	عطيتيه	عطيتها	عطيتينا	---	عطيتيهم
انتى	عطيتينى	عطيتك	عطيتك	عطيتيه	عطيتها	عطيتينا	---	عطيتيهم
هو	عطاني	عطاك	عطاك	عطاه	عطاه	عطانا	عطاكم	عطاهم
هي	عطاني	عطاك	عطاك	عطاتو	عطاتها	عطاتنا	عطاتكم	عطاتهم
حنا	---	عطيناك	عطيناك	عطينا	عطيناها	---	عطيناكم	عطيناهم
انتما	عطيتونى	---	---	عطيتوه	عطيتوها	عطيتونا	---	عطيتوهم
هما	عطاونى	عطاونك	عطاونك	عطاوه	عطاوها	عطاوننا	عطاونكم	عطاونهم

Othere examples

عطيتوه لى	titouh lee ع	You gave it to me.
عطيناك لك	tinah lak ع	We gave it to you (m).
عطاه لى	taha lha ع	He gave it(f) to her.
عطاه لى	tah lou ع	He gave it (m) to him.

V/P	أنا	انت	انتى	هو	هي	حنا	انتما	هما
أنا	--	شفتك	شفتك	شفتو	شفتها	---	شفتكم	شفتهم
انت	شفتينى	---	---	شفتينى	شفتها	شفتينا	---	شفتيهم
انتى	شفتينى	---	---	شفتينى	شفتها	شفتينا	---	شفتيهم
هو	شافنى	شافك	شافك	شافو	شافها	شافنا	شافكم	شافهم
هي	شافنى	شافك	شافك	شافتو	شافتها	شافتنا	شافكم	شافهم
حنا	---	شفناك	شفناك	شفنا	شفناها	---	شفناكم	شفناهم
انتما	شفتونى	---	---	شفتوه	شفتوها	شفتونا	---	شفتوهم
هما	شافونى	شافونك	شافونك	شافوه	شافوها	شافونا	شافونكم	شافونهم

V/P	أنا	انت	انتی	هو	هي	حنا	انتما	هما
أنا				شربتو	شربتھا			شربتھم
انت				شربتھ	شربتھا			شربتھم
انتی								
هو				شربو	شربھا			شربھم
هي				شرباتو	شرباتھا			شرباتھم
حنا				شربناھ	شربناھا			شربناھم
انتما				شربتوھ	شربتوھا			شربتوھم
هما				شربوھ	شربوھا			شربوھم

WRITING EXERCISE

V/P	أنا	انت	انتی	هو	هي	حنا	انتما	هما
أنا								
انت								
انتی								
هو								
هي								
حنا								
انتما								
هما								

V/P	أنا	انت	انتی	هو	هي	حنا	انتما	هما
أنا								
انت								
انتی								
هو								
هي								
حنا								
انتما								
هما								

At the Hotel

TOPIC:

GETTING A HOTEL ROOM

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO GO AND LOOK FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

CULTURAL POINTS

HOTELS ARE CLASSIFIED INTO CATEGORIES

FROM ZERO NON-CLASSIFIED TO FIVE -STAR-HOTELS

REDUCTION OF 25% ON THE SECOND DAY FOR MOROCCAN AND FOREIGNERS

RESIDENT IN MOROCCO

THE REDUCTION OF 25% ONLY IN CLASSIFIED HOTELS.

ف الأوطيل

مايكل	كاين شي شامبر؟
مول الوطيل	إييه كاين ديال فراش واحد و كاين جوج الفرشات.
مايكل	بغيت بيت ديال فراش واحد و فيه الحمام.
مول الوطيل	بكل الفرغ.
مايكل	بشحال ليلة وحدة؟
مول الوطيل	تمنين درهم.
مايكل	هادي لاكارط ديالي.
مول الوطيل	عمّر هاد الورقة (ورقة المعلومات) الله يخليك كتب عليها اسميتك و العنوان ديالك و رقم الباسبور ديالك.
مايكل	تفضل أسيدي صافني عمرتها.
مول الوطيل	شكرا. ها ساروت ديال البيت سبعة و خمسين كاين ف الطبقة الخامسة. السانسور عل ليمن ديالك ولا تسنى حتى يجي الخدام و يمشي معاك.
مايكل	لا ماكاين مشكل فين جات الريسطورة الله يخليك؟
مول الوطيل	قدامك عل ليسر.

AT THE HOTEL

At the hotel	f'loطil	ف الأوطيل
Do you know any good hotel	wash katعraf shi wtil mazyan?	واش كتعرف شي أوطيل مزيان؟
It's not expensive	laغalish bazaf	ماغاليش يزاف
It's not expensive	mashi غali	ماشى غالى
outside the town	la bara d'lamdina	على برا د المدينة
In the centre of town	f'centre d'lamdina	ف السونطر د المدينة
Is it far from here?	wash bغid min hna	واش بعيد من هنا؟
Do people go to it?	wash kayjioo lih annass	واش كيجيوا ليه الناس؟
Am I going to be comfortable in it?	wash غadi nkun fih martaح	واش غادي نكون فيه مرتاح؟
Is it a big hotel?	wash huwa وطil kber	واش هو أوطيل كبير؟
I'd say that you sent me	غadi ngul hali sifطtini nta	غادي نجول هلى سفطتيني انت
Do you have any idea about the price of the room?	wash غandek shi fikra ع la taman d'lbit	واش عندك شي فكرة على الثمن د البيت
The reception	la reception	لاريسيپسرون
Do you have a free room?	wash غandek shi bit خawi	واش عندك شي بيت خاوي؟
Frist floor if it's possible	ila yamken f'طabq a lawlla	إلا يمكن ف الطبقة اللولة
A room for one person a single bedroom.	bit dyal frash waغed	بيت ديال فراش واحد
A room over looking the garden	bit kayطal ع la jarda	بيت كيطل على الجردة
Is there a swimming pool?	wash kayen la pisine	واش كاين لابييسين؟
Can I see the room?	wash yamken li nshuf albit	واش يمكن لي نشوف البيت
I like this room?	had lbit ع jabni	هاد البيت عجبنى
How much is this room?	shال taman dyal had lbit	شحال الثمن ديال هاد البيت
I'll rent /take it for 2 nights	غadi nakrih juz lilat	غادي نكريه جوج ليالات
Bring up my clothes please	طlaغ la wayej dyali ع fek	طلع الحوايج دىالي عفاك
Bring it up to my room	طal غoo l'bit dyali	طلّعوا ل البيت دىالي
As soon as comes, call me	kif yji طayya ليya	كيف يجي عيطة ليا
When he comes , call me	mli yji طayya ليya	ملي يجي عيطة ليا
Today someone is going to come to see me.	lyoum shi غadi yji yshufni	اليوم شى حد غادي يجى يشوفنى
Wake me up atplease.	غadda fayyaقni م عا.....	غدا فيقنى مع
Add another blanket on my bed	zid baطaniya fuق lfrash dyali	زيد بطانية فوق الفراش دىالي
It's cold at night	kaykun لال bared	كيكون الحال بارد ف الليل
Change the light please	baddal lbula حit mjahda	بدّل البولة حيث مجهدة
Where can I take a bath?	fin yamken li naغed l'amam	فين يمكن لي ناخذ الحمام

Today I'm going to eat out	lyoum غadi nakol barra	اليوم غادي نكول برا
Here is the key	ha sarut	ها الساروت
Give me the key	غtini sarut #	عطيني الساروت
Sheet	lizar	ليزار
Blanket	baطaniya	البطانية
Bed	namussiya	نموسية
Pillow	lamخada	المخدة
Curtain	خamiya /rido	الخامية/الريдо
Window	sarjem	السرجم
Bathroom	حamem	الحمام
Cold water	lma bared	الماء بارد
Hot water	lma سخun	الماء سخون
Wardrobe	lmariyou	الماريو
Night light	viyouse	الفيزوز
Mirror	mraya	المرايا
Outlet	prise	البريز
Tomorrow I'm leaving	غada غadi namshi	غدا غادي نمشي
Prepare my bill/receipt	wajjed laحsab dyali	وجد لي الحساب ديالي
I lost the key	msha li sarut	مشي لي الساروت
I dont know where I lost the key	laغrefet fin jlil sarut	ماعرفت فين جليت الساروت
I lost the key	tlaf li sarut	تلف لي الساروت
Didn't you find any.....	wash malقitush shi	واش ما لقيتوش شي.....

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

Moroccan nouns and adjectives have two main grammatical features. There are two genders, masculine and feminine, and two numbers, singular and plural. Some nouns and adjectives ending in -a have a special combining form, and a few nouns show a dual number. Nouns also take the suffixed pronoun endings, which adjectives do not.

I. Gender

1. The Adjective: The base form of the adjective is the masculine singular, which must be learned as a lexical item. The feminine is formed by adding a (ة) to the masculine.

Some examples:

English	Masculine	Feminine	Phonetic
Happy	فرحان	فرحانة	farحan(a)

Hot	سخون	سخونة	sxoun(a)
Big	كبير	كبيرة	kbir(a)
Bitter	مر	مرة	mar(a)
Alive	حي	حية	hay(a)

Most participles which end in *i* (ي), change the *i* (ي) to *y* (ية) before adding the feminine *a*. (ة) For example:

English	Masculine	Feminine	Phonetic
Walking,going	ماشي	ماشية	mashi(ya)
Having(been) raised,educated	مربي	مربية	mrabi(yi)

All other adjectives ending in *i* add *y* before adding the feminine *a*.. There are a large number of adjectives of this sort. Some examples:

English	Masculine	Feminine	Phonetic
Clean	نقي	نقية	nqi(ya)
(having been)bought	مشري	مشرية	mshri(ya)

2. **The Noun:** Nouns ending in *a* are usually feminine, for example (الحيّة) "beard", while nouns not ending in *a* are generally masculine, for example (كتاب) "book". Nouns, unlike adjectives, usually have fixed gender, a most nouns are either inherently between gender and sex. Some examples:

English	Masculine	Feminine	Phonetic
Guest	ضيف	ضييفة	dyaq(a)
Widower,Widow	هجال	هجاله	hjal(a)
King,Queen	ملك	ملكة	mlik(a)
Ogre,Ogress	غول	غولة	goul(a)
Horse,Mare	عود	عودة	awd(a)
Love	حبيب	حبيبة	hib(a)
(Boy/Girl)Friend	صاحب	صاحبة	sahib(a)

FOOD AND DRINK

TOPIC:

ORDERING A MEAL AND EXPRESSING PREFERENCES IN FOOD AND DRINK.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO EXPRESS LIKES AND DISLIKES; AND ORDER A MEAL.

CULTURAL POINTS

THE VEGETARIAN CONCEPT IS NOT SOMETHING COMMON IN MOROCCO.

PRICES AND MENUS ARE SOMETIMES NOT SHOWN OR GIVEN AT FIRST.

TIPS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN MOST RESTAURANTS.

T.V.A. SHOULD BE EXPLAINED; DIFFERENTIATING IT FROM THE TIP.

BREAD IS ALWAYS AVAILABLE.

IF A PERSON WANTS TAP WATER INSTEAD OF BOTTLED WATER, S/HE SHOULD ASK FOR "SIDI ROBINET."

ف الريسطورة

تفضلوا . أسيدي !	كارسون
شكرا . شنو كاين اليوم أسيدي ؟	سكات
ها المونيو . كاين طجين د الغنمي بالبطاطا و شلاضة و الحوت .	كارسون
بغيت شلاضة ف اللول و الطجين .	سكات
حتى أنا شلاضة ، جيب لي غير الخضرة بلا لحم .	دجين
واخا الل . تشربوا شي حاجة ؟	كارسون
علاش لا ! جيب لي واحد سيدي علي .	سكات
وانتي ؟	كارسون
أنا الما عادي "سيدي روبيني"	دجين
أجي أسمي محمد شحال عندي عفان ؟	سكات
عندكم ستين درهم و السيدة ثلاثين درهم .	كارسون
هاك أسيدي .	سكات
بالصحة و الراحة .	كارسون
الله يعطيك الصحة	سكات
بارك الله فيك	دجين

THE REFLEXIVE VERB عَجِبَ

The reflexive verb عَجِبَ (jeb) "to please, to like, to be fond of"

This verb is made of many parts which play an important role in the conjugation. It includes ك (k) which introduces the idea of the present tense, the infix ي (y) or ت (t) which agrees with the subject, so if the latter is masculine (singular or plural), the infix is (y), the infix (y) is also used with the feminine plural and if it is feminine singular, the infix is (t), and last but not least, the pronominal suffix. However, if the subject is plural, (u) is added before the pronominal suffix. This verb with the different components can be outlined in the following manner:

It (m/s) pleases me	kayع jebni	كيعجبني
It (f/s) pleases me	katع jabni	كتعجبني
It (m/pl) pleases me	kayع ajbuni	كيعجبوني
It (f/pl) pleases me	kayع ajbuni	كيعجبوني

Pronominal suffix agrees with person	For plural subject	verb root	infix agrees with subject	introduces present tense
ني	و	عجب	ي	ك
ك			(masculine)	
ه			(sing or pl)	
ها			ت	
نا			(feminine)	
كم			ي	
			(Feminine plural)	

Past tense of عَجِبَ

1. Using with masculine singular objects

I liked breakfast.	ع jabni lfط oor	عجبني الفطور
You (mas/fem) liked lunch.	ع jbek laغ da	عجبك الغدا
He liked dinner.	ع jboo laغ sha	عجبه العشا
She liked gold.	ع jabha dhab	عجبها الذهب
We liked Morocco.	ع jabna maغ reb	عجبنا المغرب
You liked milk.	ع jabkoom lح lib	عجبكم الحليب
They liked tea.	ع jabhoom atay	عجبهم أتاى

2. Using with feminine singular objects

I liked beer.	عجباتني البيرة عjabtni lbirra	عجباتني البيرة
You (mas/fem) liked coffee.	عجباتك القهوة عjbatek ahwa	عجباتك القهوة
He liked salad.	عجباتو الشلابة عjbatoo shlada	عجباتو الشلابة
She liked America.	عجباتها مريكان عjbatha mirikan	عجباتها مريكان
We liked France.	عجباتنا فرنسا عjbatna fransa	عجباتنا فرنسا
You liked Switzerland.	عجباتكم سويسرا عjbatkoom swisra	عجباتكم سويسرا
They liked the house.	عجباتهم الدار عjbathoom ddar	عجباتهم الدار

3. Using with plural objects

I liked the tea.cup.	عجبوني الكيسان د أتاي عjbooni kissan d'lma	عجبوني الكيسان د أتاي
You (mas/fem) liked magazines.	عجبوك المجلات عjbook lmjallat	عجبوك المجلات
He liked kids.	عجبوه الداراي عjbooh ddrarri	عجبوه الداراي
She liked newspapers.	عجبوها الجرائد عjbooha ljaral d	عجبوها الجرائد
We liked money.	عجبونا الفلوس عjboona lafloos	عجبونا الفلوس
You liked cars.	عجبوكم الطوموبيلات عjbookoom omobilat	عجبوكم الطوموبيلات
They liked books.	عجبوهم الكتب عjboohoom laktoob	عجبوهم الكتب

Present tense of عجب

1- Using with masculine singular objects

كيعجبني الطجين kay jabni طajin	
كيعجبني الحليب kay jabni la lib	

2- Using with feminine singular objects

كتعجبني الحريرة kat jabni rira	
كتعجبني البصطيلة kat jabni basila	

3- Using with plural objects

كيعجبوني الكتب kay jbooni lktoob	
كيعجبوني الشلاييز kay jbooni shlayed	

CAFE

Café	القهوة cahwa	
------	-----------------	--

Black coffee	قهوة كحلة cahwa ka la	
Coffee with milk	قهوة بالحليب cahwa b'la lib	
Half coffee/Half milk	قهوة نم نم cahwa nas nas	

Hot milk	حليب سخون	حليب سخون
Cold milk	حليب بارد	حليب بارد
Weak coffee	قهوة خفيفة	قهوة خفيفة
Strong coffee	قهوة حارة/إسبريس	قهوة حارة/إسبريس
Coffee with a little milk	قهوة مهرسة	قهوة مهرسة
Orange juice	عصير الليمون	عصير الليمون
Apple milk frappe	عصير التفاح	عصير التفاح
Banana milk frappe	عصير البنات	عصير البنات
Almond milk frappe	عصير اللوز	عصير اللوز
Glass of mint tea	كاس د أتاي	كاس د أتاي
Pot of mint tea	براد د أتاي	براد د أتاي
Put in a lot of mint	دير بزاف د النعناع	دير بزاف د النعناع
Not very sweet	مايكونش حلو بزاف	مايكونش حلو بزاف
Glass of cold water	كاس د الماء بارد	كاس د الماء بارد
Glass of water	كاس د الماء	كاس د الماء
Bottle of..	قرعة د	قرعة د
Spoon	معلقة	معلقة
Some sugar	شوية د السكر	شوية د السكر

Restaurant	restora	الريسطورة
------------	---------	-----------

Do you have...?	wash عندكم.....?	واش عندكم.....؟
Please bring me...	عفاك جيب لي.....?	عفاك جيب لي.....؟
the menu	lmenu	المينو
a glass of water	واحد الكاس د الماء	واحد الكاس د الماء
the bill/the check	الحساب	الحساب
We want a table	بغينا واحد الطابلة	بغينا واحد الطابلة
for 4 people	ديال ربعة د الناس	ديال ربعة د الناس
outside	على برا	على برا
inside	لداخل	لداخل
away from other people	معزولة	معزولة
away from the restroom	بعيدة من بيت الماء	بعيدة من بيت الماء
What do you have today?	شنو عندكم اليوم؟	شنو عندكم اليوم؟
What is there on the menu?	شنو كاين ف المينو؟	شنو كاين ف المينو؟
I want it without...	كنفضل بلا	كنفضل بلا
What do you have for breakfast?	شنو عندكم ف الفطور؟	شنو عندكم ف الفطور؟
What do you have for lunch?	شنو عندكم ف الغدا؟	شنو عندكم ف الغدا؟
What do you have for dinner?	شنو عندكم ف العشاء؟	شنو عندكم ف العشاء؟
Give me a glass of water	عطيني كاس د الماء	عطيني كاس د الماء
Give me an empty glass.	عطيني شي كاس خاوي	عطيني شي كاس خاوي
Is there anything...	واش كاين شي حاجة	واش كاين شي حاجة
.....hot?	سخونة	سخونة

.....cold?barda	باردة
.....spicy?حارة	حارة
Give me a glass of mini tea.	ع tini shi kas d'atay	عطيني شي كاس د اثاي
Is there any food without meat?	wash kayna shi makla bla lham	واش كاينة شي مأكلة بلالحم
What do you have for dessert?	shnou ع andkoum f'dissir?	شنو عندكم ف الديسير؟
How do you like the food?	kif jatak lmakla	كيف جاتك المأكلة؟
I have no complaints.	ma'ndi mangoul	ما عندي مانكول
To your health.	Allah y'etikoum sa'a	الله يعطيك الصحة
The food is delicious.	lmakla ldida	المأكلة لديدة
Here, may God help you.	hak Allah e'awan	هاك الله يسانون
May God reward you.	Allah ya'lef	الله يخلف
To your health.	b'ssa'a	بالصحة
And to yours (health).	Allah ya'etikoum sa'a	الله يعطيك الصحة
I'm still hungry.	mazal fiya jou'ع	ما زال فيا الجوع
I'm not full yet.	mazal ma shba'ع t	ما زال ما شبع
That's it, I'm full.	safi shba'ع t	صافي شبع

Meat		الحم	lham		
Lamb	غ anmi	الدجاج	djaj	الغنمي	Chicken
Beef	bagri	بروشيت	broushet	البكري	Brochettes
Liver	kabda	الحوت	لحout	الكبد	Fish
Eggs	lbed	اللحم	لham	البيض	Meat

Vegetables			الخضرة		
Potatoes			البطاطا		
French fries			الفريت		
Tomatoes			مطيشة		
Carrot			خيزو		
Green peppers			الفلولة		
Zucchini			الكرمة		
Turnip			اللفت		
Artichoke			القوق		
Rice			الروز		
Gourd			سلوية		

Legumes		القطنية		outniya	
Beans	loubya	لعدس	la'ع das	اللوبية	Lentils
Lima beans	foul	الحمص	ح amas	الفول	Chick peas

Spices		l'a triya		العطرية	
Salt	malح a	الملحة	Coriander	ق azbour	القصبور
Pepper	libzar	لبزار	Parsley	maغ dnous	المعدنوس
Ginger	skinjbir	سكينجبير	Mint	naغ naغ	النعناع
Cumin	kamoun	الكامون	Absinth	shiba	الشيبه
Saffron	zaغ fran	الزعفران	Verbecna	lwiza	اللويضة
Turmeric	خ arق oun	الخرقوم	Spices mix	ras ل ح anout	راس الحانوت
Hot pepper	falfa ح ara	الفلفل حارة	Cinnamon	ق arfa	القرفة
Red hot pepper	soudaniya	السودانية	Oregano	zaغ tar	الزيمتر
Cloves	ق ranfal	القرنفل	Nutmeg	gouza	كوزة
Garlic	touma	التومة	Celery	krafes	كرافس
Coriander+ Parsely	rbeeغ	الربيع	Peppermint	fliyou	فليو
Thyme	ل ح al	الحلحال	Basil	ق ba ح	الحبق

Dessert		fakiha		فاكهة	
Orange	limoun	الليمون	Kiwi	kiwi	كيوي
Mandarin	mandline	ماندلين	Avocado	lavoka	لافوكا
Lemon	ل ح amed	الهامض	prickley pears	zaغ aboul	زعبول
Pear	bouغ wiyed	بوعويد	Pomegranate	raman	الرمان
Apple	تafa ح	التفاح	Fig	karmous	الكرموس
Japanese plum	lamza ح	لمزاح	Grape	ع inab	العنب
Banana	banan	بنان	Cherry	ح ab lamlouk	حب الملوك
Pineapple	ananas	أناناس	Plum	ق ouق bar	برقوق
Peanut	kawaw	كاوكاو	Apricot	mashmash	مشماش
Almond	louz	اللوز	Peach	خ ou خ	الخوخ
Walnut	gourgaغ	كركاغ	Ice cream	laglass	لاكلاص

How would you like it?		kifash ب غ itiha?		كيفاش بغيتيها ؟	
Well baked	m ح amar	محمّر	Fried	maق li	مقلي
Steamed	mba ح ar	مبخر	Roasted	mashwi	مشوي
Raw	خ dar	خضر	Well done	ط ayeb	طاييب
Mashed	mat ح oun	مطحون	Poached	maslou ق	مسلوق

How do you like the food?		kifash jatek lmakla?		كيفاش جاتك الماكلة ؟	
delicious	ldide	لديد	bitter	mar	مر
delicious	bnin	بنين	sweet	ح lou	حلو
salty	male ح	مالح	cold	bared	بارد
bland	msous	مسوس	hot	s ح oun	سخون
sour	ح amed	حامض	tepid	dafi	دافي

FOOD AND DRINK

TOPIC:

MAKING TEA.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO PREPARE TEA OR HAVE AN IDEA ABOUT HOW TO MAKE / PREPARE TEA.

TEACHERS PRESENT THE STEPS A TRAINEE NEEDS TO GO THROUGH TO PREPARE TEA. TRAINEES SHOULD TALK ABOUT THOSE STEPS AND NAME THE INGREDIENTS.

CULTURAL POINTS

SHARING A GLASS OF TEA IS A MEANS OF SHOWING HOSPITALITY AND IS A VERY SOCIAL EVENT. MINT TEA IN MOROCCO IS HEAVILY SWEETENED, BUT AN EXCELLENT THIRST QUENCHER IN THE HOT SUMMER. TEA IS USUALLY ACCOMPANIED BY A VARIETY OF COOKIES.

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Comparatives

COMPARATIVES		COMPARATIVES	ADJECTIVES		ADJECTIVES
Better (than)	ḥssan min	حسن(من)	Good	mzyan	مزيان
Nicer (than)	draf min	ضرف(من)	Nice	dryaf	ضريف
Taller/longer (than)	ṭwal min	طول(من)	Tall/Long	twil	طويل
Smaller(than)	sḡar min	صغر(من)	Small	sḡir	صغير
Older(than) (things only)	qdam min	قدم(من)	Old/Ancient	qdim	قديم
Bigger/Larger(than) older(age)	kber min	كبر(من)	Big/Large	kbir	كبير
Shorter(than)	qsar min	قصر(من)	Short	qssir	قصير
Thicker/Fatter(than)	ḡlad min	غلظ(من)	Thick/Fat	ḡlid	غليظ
Dearer (than)	az min	عز(من)	Dear	ziz	عزيز
Lighter(than)	xaf min	خف(من)	Light	xif	خفيف
Fewer(than)	qal min	قل(من)	Few	lil	قليل

examples

Omar is a tall boy	Omar wald ṭwal	عمر ولد طويل
Farid is a short boy	Farid wald qssir	فريد ولد قصير
Omar is taller than Farid	Omar ṭwal min Frid	عمر طول من فريد
Our house is bigger than your house	Darna kber min darkoum	دارنا كبر من داركم

The school is older than the mosque	medrassa عقدم من الجامع	المدرسة قدم من الجامع
Hassan is older than Khalid	assen kber mn خاليد	حسن كبر من خالد

Superlatives

The Superlative adjectives in Moroccan Arabic are expressed in two ways:

1) By prefixing the article ل (L) to the basic adjectives and inserting the pronouns ل (an), انت (ante), انتي (anti), هو (howa), هي (hiya), هنا (na), انتما (antouma), هما (houma). as the auxilliary (to be)

Examples:

Omar is a bright student.	Omar tilmid dki	عمر تلميذ دكي
Omar is the brightest student in the class.	Omar hoowa tilmid addki f'lqissam	عمر هو التلميذ الدكي ف القسم
Susan is a pretty girl.	Susan bent zwina	سوزان بنت زوينة
Susan is the prettiest girl at the party.	Susan hiya albent azwina f'alqafila.	سوزان هي البنت الزوينة ف الحفلة.

2) By prefixing ا (alif) to the comparative adjectives

Examples:

Omar is older than all the students in his class.	Omar kbar min kool t'lamed f'lqissema dyaloo.	عمر كبر من كل التلامذ ف القسم ديالو
Omar is the oldest student in the class.	Omar Akber tilmid f'lqissam	عمر أكبر تلميذ ف القسم
Casablanca is the largest city in Morocco.	Addar albayda hiya Akbar mdina f'lma'arib.	الدار البيضاء هي أكبر مدينة ف المغرب
The highest mountain in the High Atlas is Touboukal.	A'la jbal f'atlas lakabir howa touboukal.	أعلى جبل ف الأطلس الكبير هو توبقال.

AT YOUR SITE

TOPIC:

RENTING A HOUSE/APARTMENT.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO TALK TO THE REAL ESTATE AGENT AND TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS TO RENT A HOUSE/ APARTMENT.

CULTURAL POINTS

- _ DESCRIBE THE WORD "SEMSAR".
- _ THE STEPS YOU GO THROUGH TO RENT A HOUSE /FLAT. (MOUL L'HANOUT, MOUL DDAR...).
- _ DEPOSIT.(NO SPECIFIC LAW).
- _ TAXES (GARBAGE).

عند السمسار

مارك	مسا الخير.
السمسار	مسا الخير.
مارك	واش كاين شي محل ل الكرا؟
السمسار	فين كتفضل تسكن، ف المدينة الداخل ولا برا د المدينة.
مارك	مانكرهش إلا كاين شي محل قريب ل الخدمة ديالي.
السمسار	واش بغيتي محل كبير ولا صغير؟
مارك	بغيت دار ولا بطمة ف الوسط المدينة فيها صالون و بيت النعاس والدوش و كوزينة و كتدخل ليها الشمس.
السمسار	كاينة واحد البرطمة ف وسط المدينة ولكن غالية شوية.
	فيها جوج بيوت و بالكون زيادة على الصالون و الكوزينة و الدوش. و التمن ديالها ربعين ألف ريال. و خصك تعطيني شهرين تسبيق.
مارك	لا، هاد الشي بزاف عليا، علا حقاش أنا غير بوحدي. و ماغاديش نقدر نخلص هاد التمن و زايدون غادي نكلس غير هامين و لا تلت سنين.
السمسار	شحال بغيتي تخلص؟
مارك	نقدر نخلص حتى ل ربعة و عشرين ألف ريال ف الشهر.
السمسار	إوا ف هاد الساعة ماموجوداش شي حاجة ب هاد التمن. و لكن مرة مرة رجع ل عندي إلا جبرت لك شي حاجة غادي نعلمك.
مارك	واخا أسيدي. ماتنسانيش و بارك الله فيك. الله يعاونك.
السمسار	يعاوننا و يعاونك.

AT YOUR SITE

I am looking for a house.	kanqalab ع la shi dar	كنقلب على شي دار
I want to rent a house.	bغ it nkri shi dar	بغيت نكري شي دار
It must have hot water.	darouri ykoun fiha lma سخون	ضروري يكون فيها الماء سخون
Where is it located?	ashman blasa	اشمن بلاصة
Can you show it to me?	wash ymken lak twariha li	واش يمكن لك توربها لي
Show me where it is.	wrini fin jat	وريني فين جات
Give me directions to it.	nغ at li fin jat	نعت لي فين جات
Can I see it?	wash yamken li nshoufha	واش يمكن لي نشوفها
a house just for myself	dar liya bouح di	دار ليا بوحدي
How many rooms does it have?	shحال fiha men bit	شحال فيها من بيت؟
neighbors	jiran	الجيران
Which floor?	ashmen طب abق a	اشمن طبقة؟
Is the roof for common use?	wash staح mashrouk	واش المصطح مشروك
For how much will you let it?	bshحال تخليها	بشحال تخليها؟
Rental agency	wakala ع aق ariya	وكالة عقارية
Rental agent	asamsar	السمسار
How much for an advance?	shحال dyal tasbiق?	شحال ديال التسبيق؟
living room	saloun	صالون
small room	bit سغ ir	بيت صغير
Hall	wast dar	وسط الدار
balcony	balkon	بالكو
elevator	sansour	سانسور
bathroom	bit lma	بيت الماء
bedroom	bit-nع as	بيت النعاس
	kitchen	كوزينة
	bath	حمام
	shower	دوش
	courtyard	مراح
	stairs	الدروج
	toilet	كابينة
	open roof	ضواية

PRESENTATIONAL PARTICLES

The two particles ها (ha) and را (ra) have approximately the meaning: "here is, here are", e.g. ها هو قدامك ha huwa dameek or راهو قدامك rahuwa dameek. "Here it is in front of you"

These particles take either the independent pronouns or suffixed pronouns e.g.

هانا / هاني - رانا راني -	hana/hanee - rana/rance	Here I am
هانت - راک	Hanta - rak	Here you are.

The particles are sometimes used to reinforce the subject of a sentence

e.g. ها هو ماجي hahuwa majee Here he comes

Take a taxi and he'll get you (sg) there خود ملاكسي وراه يوصلك
oud taxi u rah yw صalak

Give Khadija a telephone call, she's at home.. ضرب ل خديجة التليفون راهاف الدار
dreeb l Khadija ateelefoun raha f addar.

The vocative

The vocative particles usually يا (a), less commonly يا (ya) is not translatable into English. although certain colloquial uses of 'hey' for hailing purposes are sometimes roughly equivalent e.g.

Hey, kids, don't make a racket. ا دراري ماديروش الصداغ
a ddrari maddirush asdaغ

Hey, sir would you come, please? أسيدي ، أجي عفاك.
Asidi, ajee غafek

AT YOUR SITE

TOPIC:

HAVING THE ELECTRICITY METER READ.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO ARRANGE TO HAVE THE ELECTRICITY METER READ.

CULTURAL POINTS

_ IF A TRAINEE RENTS A HOUSE WITH THE ELECTRICITY METER ALREADY INSTALLED HE/SHE SHOULD MAKE SURE THAT THE LAST TENANT HAS PAID THE ELECTRIC BILL.

_ IF A TRAINEE IS ONLY OCCASIONALLY AT HOME THAT IS TO SAY IF HE/SHE IS AWAY MOST OF THE TIME, HE/SHE SHOULD INFORM THE MOUL DAOU (R.E.D) OF THE CAPACITY CONSUMED BY THE METER EITHER BY PUTTING A NOTE ON THE DOOR (IN BIG CITIES) OR LEAVE A NOTE AT MOUL HANOUT IF HE /SHE IS FAMILIAR WITH HIM.

ف لاسامدي / لاراد

كريس	السلام عليكم .
الموظف	وعليكم السلام.
كريس	بغيت تدخل الما و الضو الله يخليك.
الموظف	واخا أسيدي. هاك هاد الورقة ديها ل مول الدار يعمرها و يسنيها و جيبها لنا مع التوصيل د الكرا.
كريس	واخا أسيدي . بارك الله فيك.
(لا غد ليه مع التسعود د الصباح)	
كريس	السلام عليكم . هاك أسيدي ها الورقة و ها التوصيل د الكرا.
الموظف	أرى الكارني ديالك عفاك.
كريس	هاك أسيدي.
الموظف	سني عفاك هنا. غادي تسبق لنا ستمية درهم. و غدا إنشاء الله غادي نجيبوا لك الماجنة ديال الما و ديال الضو. غادي يكون شي واحد ف الدار، ياك؟
كريس	واقيلة، ولكن غادي نحاول إنشاء الله. الله يعاون.

HOUSE FURNITURE

	House	dar	دار		
table	ط abla	طايلة	broom	shtaba	شطابة
chair	koursi	كرسي	squeedgee	jbada	جبادة
bed	frash	فراش	oven	fran	فران
covering	ل غ ta	لغطي	refrigerator	tlaja	تلاجة
electric outlet	priz	بريز	gas tank	boutagaz	بوطة كاز
lantern	ق andil	قنديل	water heater	bouta d'l'mam	بوطة د الحمام
candle	sham غ a	شمعة	iron	maslou ح	مصلوح
closet	mariyo	ماريو	sink	lavabo	لافابو
desk	birou	بيرو	faucet	s قaya robini	سقاية روبيني
light bulb	hola	بولة	tank (toilet)	lashas	لاشاس
electric cord	خ it d' ou	خيطة د الضو	shower head	ras doush	راس الدوش
hose	tiyou	تيو	switch or key	sarout	ساروت

	kitchen	kouzina	كوزينة		
plate	ط bsil	طبسيل	fork	fourshi ط a	فور شيطا
plates	ط basel	طباسل	forks	frashet	فراشط
spoon	م غ al	معلقة	basin	banyou	بانيو
spoons	م غ ale	معالق	pail	s ط al	سطل
fork	shouka	شوكا	bowl	zlafa	زلافة
forks	shoukat	شوكات	bowls	zlayef	زلايف
glass	kas	كاس	teapot	barad	براد
glasses	kisan	كيسان	kettle	م ق raj	مقراج
ladle	م غ arfa	مغرفة	frying pan	م ق la	مقلي
ladles	م غ aref	مغارف	pan	ط anjra	طنجرة
strainer	sfaya	صفاية	brazier	majmar	مجمر
coffee pot	سara d' ahwa غ	معمارة د القهوة	bottle	ا غ ar ق	قرعة
juicer	سara d' limoun غ	معمارة د الليمون	bottles	ا غ i ق	قراعي
tea glass	kas d' atay	كاس د أتاي	water glass	kas d' lma	كاس د الما
tajine pot	ط ajeen	طجين	grill	shwaya	شواية
tajine pots	ط wajin	طواجن	skewer	ق tib/ ق ban	قطيب/قطبان
pan	gamila	كميلة	couscous pot	kaskas	كسكاس
pans	gwamil	كوامل	sift	ا غ ar bal	غربال
tray	siniya	صينية	pan	barma	برمة
pan	ا غ as	كمصة	cleaver	م ق ada	مقعدة

room	lbit	البيت			
table	ط hla/ط wabel	طابلة/طوايل	mat	سira	حصيرة
chair	koursi/krasa	كرسى /كراسى	pillow	mخada	مخدة
sponge	pounj	بونج	pillowcase	غlaf d'lmخada	غلاف د المخة
sofa	foutay	فوتاي	sheet	طlame	تلامط
Bench/stool	tabouri	طابوري	curtain	ridou/ridowat	ريدو/ريدوات
wardrobe	mariyou	ماريو	chandelier	triya	تريية
drawer	mjar/mjoura	مجر/مجورة	light bulb(s)	boula/bwali	بولة/بوالي
mirror	mraya	مرايا	floor	l'ard	الأرض
carpet	طmouki	مركيط	ceiling	سقaf	السقف
rug	zarbiya	زربية	wall	طzha	الحيط

carpenter	annajar	النجار
plumber	plombi	البلومبي
window repairmen	moul jaj	مول الجاج
garbage man	zabhal	الزبال
kitchenware merchant	moul lwani	مول اللواني
electric company agent	moul dou	مول الضو
electrician	trissyan	تريسيان

AT YOUR SITE

TOPIC:

DEALING WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO TALK CLEARLY ABOUT HIS/HER JOB AND TASKS AND TO UNDERSTAND THE AUTHORITIES' REQUIREMENTS.

CULTURAL POINTS

- _ DOCUMENTS DIFFER FROM ONE SITE TO ANOTHER.
- _ YOUR DOCUMENTS MAY TAKE LONGER TO PROCESS THAN YOU ARE INITIALLY TOLD..

لاكارط سيجور

تيم السلام عليكم.
البوليسي و عليكم السلام. شنو بغيتي؟
تيم الله يخليك بغيت نصاب لكارط د سيجور (فيرط).
البوليسي أشنو كتدير؟
تيم أنا متطوع مع هيئة السلام و كنقري ف مدرسة المكفوفين.
البوليسي خصك طناش ل تصويرة و شهادة العمل و قرار التعيين و الباسبور دياك.
واش عندك هاد الوراق كاملين؟
تيم لا ماز"، خصني التصاور.
البوليسي ملي توجد كلشي أجي ف الصباح مع التمنية و نص .
تيم واش خصني نعيم شي ورقة؟
البوليسي حتى تجي و نعطيوك واحد المطبوع تعمرو، ماتنساش تجيب معاك واحد التنبر
ديال الكيطناس ديال ستين درهم.
تيم الله المعين .
البوليسي بالسلامة.

SOME PARTICIPLE AND ADJECTIVE DERIVATION

مربية		ENGLISH	مثال	
كاتب	kateb	*having written	كان كاتب الدرس دياك	kan kateb addarss dyalou
حال	hall	having opened	كان حال البيت	kan حال albeet
بايع	bayeع	Having sold	كانت بايعة الدار	kaneet bayeعa addar
شاري	shari	Having bought	كان شاري الخبز	kan sharee الخoubz
مكتوب	maktoub	*(Having been) written	كانت مكتوبة ف الحيط	kant maktouba fel حيط

محلول	mahloul	Open, (Having been) opened	البرا كانت محلولة	labra kant ma'jouloula
مبيوع	mabyouع	(Having been) sold	البيوتال مبيوع	ajournal mabyouع
مشري	mashri	(Having been) bought	الكبوت مشري من تلوان	alkbout mashree meen teeطwan
مغطي	nighati	Having coverd; (having been) covered	التلزيون مغطي بمنديل	atelvezyou m'tee bel mandeel
مسافر	msafeer	Traveling	محمد مسافر ل وجدة	mohamed mssafer l oujda
مرتاح	mariaح	Resting	انا مرتاح بها	Ana marteeح
مخبي	mkhabi	Having hidden	كان مخبي في الكوزينة	Kan m'chee fel kouzeena
مداوي	nidaoui	Having (been) cared for, having taken care of oneself	مداوي على المدة	Mdawi ع la almaح da
واكل/مؤكل	wakeel/moukoul	Having eating/having been eaten	كنت واكل مزيان	koun wakeel mezyan
واخذ/مؤخذ	wakhed/moukho ud	having taken/having been taken	واخذ واحد الكينة د التماس	wa'chd waheed alkeena d'n'ees
داي/مدي	daay/madee	having taken/having been taken	كنت داي هي بروت ل البوسستا	kount day shee brawatt l boussta
جاي/مجي	jaay/majee	coming	كنت جاي ولكن كانت الشتا	Kount jay walakeen kant eshtta
جاية/مجيئة	jayaa/jaycen	Coming	كانت جاية ولكن مابقاتش	kant jayya walaken mabkaatsh
دهشان	dahshan	Astonished	مالك دهشان	maleek dahsheen
فرحان	ferhaan	Happy	شفتك اليوم فرحان مع راسك	Shafttak alyoum farحan m'ع a rassek
هربان	harbaan	Running away, in flight	شفتك هربان من هنا	shafttou harbban meen hna
سحقان	ssakhfaan	Out of breath, winded	شفتك اليوم سحقان مالك؟	shafttak alyoum s'حfan maleek
سكران	ssakraan	Drunk	البارح محمد كان سكران	albareh M kan sekraan
زربان	zrbaan	In a hurry, hurrying	مالك زربان باك ما مادك هي هلق؟	maleek zerban yak ma ع ndek she sh'oul
غضبنا	غ dbaan	Angry	سعاد غضبنا عند باها	Souad غ dbana and baha
حيران	ح yraan	Perplexed, Puzzled	راني حيران حارح مانديرا	Ranee حayran ma'ع reef t mandeer
عريان	ع ryaan	Naked	عريانة مالايسة والو	ع aryanaa malabssa walou
مرقان	ع rkaan	Sweating	ملي جريت وليت كلي مرقان	mlee jreet waleet koulee ع ar'een
عطشان	ع tshaan	Thirsty	ملي نتكون عطشان خميني شرب اللي كان	meeli kankoun ع atshan ع assnee neshroub
عيان	ع yaan	Tired, Ill	رغب مليا راني عيان	R'ع f leeya ranee ع ryan
القسم	laksseen	* Division, Partition	القسم اليوم ماصينيني	Lakssem alyoum ma'ع jbnesh
الربيط	arbeet	Tying	الربيط ف هي شكل	Erbeet f shee shkal
الفسيل	la'ع seel	Washing	الفسيل ببال العوايج فرية	la'ع seel dyal la'ع wayeej ferya
الضرب	adaarb	*Hitting	التربية بالضرب مامزينا	attarbeeя b'dareeb mamezyanash
الضحك	ada'ع k	Laughing, Laughter	كترتي من الضحك باركة	ketertee men ada'ع k
الطرش	ata'ع sh	Embroidering, embroidery	واهي بقبلي الطرش؟	wasl: b'ع eeti attaresh
الغش	ال'ع sh	Cheating, trickery	بركة من الغش	baraka men ال'ع eesh
المشيد	attaftesh	Inspection	كان التفتيش ف ماحله	Kan attaftesh: f'mahalou
التجديد	atajdeen	Renewing, Renewal	خمننا لبد من التجديد	ع ssna labouda men attajdded

التغيير	attaغeer	Changing, Change	التغيير لابد منه	attaغeer labouda menou
المسامحة	almoussamaha	*Pardon, Pardoning	طلبك منها المسامحة	tleebi menha almoussamaغs
المراجعة	almourajaa	Review, Reviewing	باش تلمعي خصلك المراجعة	Bash tfehnee غssak almourajaغ
المداومة	almdawma	Continuation	لمسك المداومة باش تبقى صحيح	غssak almouddawama bash tbka غج
المعاودة	almغawda	Repetition	كترتي من المعاودة	keeterti men مغawda
البنى	albnee	* Verbal Noun from to build	بن مامشيتي كلفى البنى	Feen mamsheetikatelka labnee
التخميم	attadغeem	V.N to be buried	مايخ لمير ف التخميم	غayeesh غeer fattadغeem
التلهية	athhya	V.N to take care of, to look after	التلهية ف الداراي مزيانة	athhya fdrari mezyana
التقديم	attakdeem	V.N to be presented, to advance	مامشيتي هاد التقديم	maغjbneesh had attakdeem
المعانقة	almغanka	V.N to embrace, to hug (one another)	كترتي من المعانقة مع البنات	keirtee men مغانقا مغ labneet
المعاونة	almغawna	V.N to help one another	هاد المعاونة زيدها ف راسك	Had مغawna zeedha fgrassck

COMMUNITY / LEISURE

TOPIC:

DESCRIBING THE PEACE CORPS MISSION IN MOROCCO.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO TALK ABOUT THE THREE GOALS OF PEACE CORPS AND THE NATURE OF THEIR WORK.

واش كتعرف هيئة السلام؟

طوم اسمع لي ، واش يمكن لي نجلس حداك ؟
 سعيد معلوم ! اتفضل أسيدي.
 طوم بارك الله فيك.
 سعيد شحال و انت ف المغرب ؟
 طوم تلت شهور هادي ، و غادي نجلس هنا عامين و لا تلت سنين إنشاء الله.
 سعيد ولغتي شي شوية ؟
 طوم شوية و صافي.
 سعيد شنو كتدير ؟
 طوم كنخدم مع هيئة السلام.
 سعيد مع من ؟
 طوم هيئة السلام منظمة أمريكية كتصيف المتطوعين للدول النامية و الهدف ديالها اللول هو التعاون التقني.
 سعيد إيوا حتى انت ف هاد العامين غادي تعرف المغرب مزيان.
 طوم إييه هاد حتى هو من الأهداف ديال المنظمة :
 نعرف المغرب و المغاربة و نعرف بهم ف الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.
 سعيد تبارك الله عليك.
 طوم الله يبارك فيك.

THE AUXILIARY

THE AUXILIARY Kan

there is (mas)	kayeen	كاين
there is (fem)	kayna	كاينة
there are (mas)	kaynin	كاينين
there are (fem)	kaynat	كاينات

I was	kunt	كنت
-------	------	-----

You were	kunti	كنتي
He was	kan	كان
She was	kant	كانت
We were	kuna	كنا
You were	kunto	كنتوا
They were	kano	كانوا

I'm (Habitual/Always)	kankun	كنكون
You are (mas sing)	katkun	كتكون
You are (mas sing)	katkuni	كتكوني
He is	kaykun	كيكون
She is	katkun	كتكون
We are	kankuno	كنكونوا
You are	katkono	كتكونوا
They are	kaykun	كيكونوا

I will be	غ adi'nkun	غادي نكون
You will be	غ adi'tkun	غادي تكون
You will be	غ adya'tkuni	غادية تكوني
He will be	غ adi'ykun	غادي يكون
She will be	غ adi'tkun	غادية تكون
We will be	غ adyeen'nkuno	غادين نكونوا
You will be	غ adyeen'tkono	غادين تكونوا
They will be	غ adyeen'ykun	غادين يكونوا

Forms of ken 'to be' are used before the perfect, the imperfect, the duration, and the active participle of verbs. The most common "kan" as an auxiliary is in the perfect tense in combination with a following durative or with active participles which are equivalent to English progressives. The meaning is that of past habitual, repetitive, durative, or progressive action. The distinction between progressive as opposed to habitual, repetitive with verbs of motion is maintained in the past.

Some examples:

I used to work, I was working.	kunt kanخ dam	كنت كنخدم
We used to look for them, we were looking for them.	kuna kanق lihoum	كنا كنقلبوا عليهم
I didn't know them	makuntsh kanع rafhoum	ماكنتش كنعرفهم
He used to ride, he used to mount, he was mounting this horse	kun kayrkub ع la had ع oud	كان كيركب على هاد العود

They used to go out at nine o'clock	kanou kayخرجوا f' tsعود	كانوا كيخرجوا ف التسعود
They were going out (once, at a specific moment) at nine o'clock	kanu خارجين f' tasعود	كانوا خارجين ف التسعود
Did you used to go , were you going (regularly, habitually) to this school?	wash kunti katmshi l' had madrasa	واش كنتي كتمشي ل هاد المدرسة
were you going(on your way at a given moment) to this school?	wash kunti mashi l' had madrasa	واش كنتي ماشي ل هاد المدرسة
He was waiting for them	kun wajed lhoum	كان واجد لهم
When you come tomorrow, he will have finished his work	mli tji غada غadi ykun msali خadma dyalou	ملي تجي غدا غادي يكون سالي الخدمة دبالو
By nine o'clock every day, she has returned	kul n̄ar katkoun rajغat f' tasعود	كل نهار كتكون رجعات ف التسعود
everyday at nine o'clock she's on her way back	kul n̄ar katkoun rajغat f' tasعود	كل نهار كتكون راجعة ف التسعود

The Auxiliary 'عawed'

The auxiliary is عawed 'to return' عاود

This auxiliary is combined with a following verb in the sense of 'again'. The perfect of عawed calls for the perfect of the following verb. Other forms of عawed (imperfect, durative, imperative) call for the imperfect of the following verb,

Some examples

She spent another year with him	عawedt dawezet عandou عam	عاودت دوزت عندو عام
He told him again	عawed gal lou	عاود كال لو
She went in again	عawdat داخlat	عودات دخلات
Don't see him any more, again	matعawedsh tshoufou	ماتعاودش تشوفو
If you happen to see her again	illa mshiti حata mshiti عawdti shaftiha	إلا مشيتي حتى عاودتي شفتيها
Every time he comes to the market, he comes to greet me and(then) goes shopping and (then) comes to see me again	fouقma kayji l'souق kayji ysalam عliya u yamshi yatقadda u عawed yji yshoufni	فوقما كيحي ل السوق كيحي يسلم عليا ويمشي يتقضى حاجة وعاود يجي يشوفني

THE AUXILIARY BĠA بغي "TO WANT"

Verbs following 'to want' بغي 'bġa' are invariably in the imperfect, e.g. 'I want to go : bġit namshi بغييت نمشي . The perfect of بغي bġa is usually equivalent to the English present tense, e.g. 'we want to see you all' bġina nshoufoukum بغيينا نشوفوكم.

In contexts where a perfect tense form of بغي 'bġa' refers to past tense of English 'wanted' is usually not an appropriate translation, since the past tense of English 'to want' refers to a state rather than an action. Usual translations of bġa in such cases are to be about to, to decide to, or, in the negative, to refuse to. Some examples:

He refused to see me, he wouldn't see me	mabġash yshoufni	ما بفاش يشوفني
They dug a hole and were about to throw him into it	afrou wa حافرا u bġaw ysaybuh fiha	حفروا واحد الحفرة و بفاوا يسيبوه فيها

The active participle of bġa preceded by the perfect of kan translates into English as 'wanted'.

e.g.

I wanted to go with them but they didn't let me	kunt baġi namshi mġahoum bel حاق maġalawnish	كنت باغي نمشي معاهم بالحق ما خلاوني ش.
--	--	---

The imperfect of bġa is usually translatable as 'would like'

e.g.

We haven't seen you at all as (much as) we would like to.	gaġ mashefnak kif bġina (nabġiw)	كاغ ماشفناك كيد ، بغينا (نبغيا).
--	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

The Auxiliary 'temm'

This auxiliary is used only before the active participle of verbs of motion or before the participle forms with meanings equivalent to the active participle of verbs of motion. In this construction "temm" has no meaning of its own. The content is the meaning of the specific verb involved combined with the tense of "temm", and such phrases are interchangeable with the simple tense of the specific verb in the construction.

Some examples

He came up to them	tem maji lġ andhoum	تم ماجي لعندهم
They picked up their provisions and set off	rafdou laġ win dyalhoum u tamou ġ adyin	رفدوا لعوين ديالهم وتموا غادين
He followed him	tem tabġou	تم تابعوا
He came to his wife and said to her.....	tem maji lġ and mratou u gal lha	تم ماجي ل عند مراتو وكال لها

We went to Mohamed's house	tamina غ adyin ع and moحamed	تمينا غادين عند محمد
He went down	tem hwwad	تم هراد

The Auxiliary 'bقا " to remain"

This auxiliary is followed by the durative or by the active participle when it corresponds to an English progressive.

Some examples

She kept waiting for them	bقات kat عayenhoom	بقات كتعاينهم
He kept on searching in the well for a long time('until he got tired')	bقا kayfitash f'lbir ح ta ع ya.	بقى كيفتش ف البير حتى عبي
He kept on eating, he continued eating.	bقا kaykul	بقى كيكل
He kept going (habitually)	bقا kaymshi	بقى كييمشي
He kept going, continued on his way(once, on a given occasion)	bقا mashi	بقى ماشي
I kept smoking.	mabقا itsh kankmi	ما بقتش كنكمي

COMMUNITY / LEISURE

TOPIC:

DESCRIBING PERSONAL INTERESTS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO TALK ABOUT THEIR HOBBIES AND COMPARE THEM TO MOROCCAN ONES.

CULTURAL POINTS

TALK ABOUT DIFFERENT HOBBIES MOROCCANS ARE FAMILIAR WITH.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED
PAST CONTINUOUS.

كيفاش كتدور النهار

سوزان طبيببة بيطرية . كتخدم كل نهار ف الصباح . ف العشية كتقدي و كتطيب وبعض المرات
كتلاقي مع صاحبها و كيمشيوا يمشوروا شي شوية ، إلا ماسفراش ، ف الصباح كتدير الفوتينج
كتمشي ل الحمام و كتفطر ف القهوة . ف العشية كتكتب البروات و كتساري ف المدينة إلا ما كان
مايدار . ف الليل مولفة ديما تقرى قبل ماتنعس.
أسئلة:

شنو كتدير سوزان ؟
واش كتخدم ف العشية ؟
شنو كتدير كل نهار ؟
و ف الويكاند ؟
فوقاش كتكتب البروات ؟
شنو مولفة تدير قبل ماتنعس ؟
شنو ناوي تدير ف الويكاند ؟

PAST CONTINUOUS

The Auxiliary *kan* كان : Forms of *kan* 'to be' are used before the perfect, the imperfect, the durative, and the active participle of verbs. The most common use of *kan* كان as an auxiliary is in the perfect tense in combination with a following durative or with active participles which are equivalent to English progressives. The meaning is that of past habitual, repetitive, durative, or progressive action

So when the Auxiliary *kan* كان : Forms of *kan* 'to be' are followed by the present tense, to mean either that an action was taking place at a certain time in the past, or that it used to be a habit:

Examples:

I used to work, I was working.	kunt kanخ dem	كنت كنخدم
I didn't know them.	makuntsh kanع rafhoum	ماكنتش كنعرفهم
Did you used to go , were you going (regularly, habitually) to this school?	wash kunti katamshi l'had lmdrasa	واش كنتي كتمشي ل هاد المدرسة
Were you going (on your way at a given moment) to this school?	wash kunti mashi l' had lmdrasa	واش كنتي ماشي ل هاد المدرسة
I was writing a letter when the phone rang.	kunt kanktab bra mli sarsar tilifon	كنت كنكتب برا ملي سرسر التليفون
When I was in Al Hoceima, I used to eat fish every day.	mli kunt f' l'ousima kunt kanakoul l' out kul nhar	ملي كنت ف الحسيمة كنت كناكل الحوت كل نهار
They were going out(once, at a specific moment) at nine o'clock.	kanu خارjin f' tsع oud	كانوا خارجين ف التسعود
They used to go out at nine o'clock.	kanu kayخrjou f' tasع oud	كانوا كيخرجوا ف التسعود

COMMUNITY / LEISURE

TOPIC:

OFFERING INVITATIONS/ ACCEPTING AND DECLINING INVITATIONS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO OFFER AN INVITATION, AND ACCEPT OR DECLINE ONE USING SOME APPROPRIATE EXPRESSIONS.

CULTURAL POINTS

Social niceties.(See list at end of book)

Grammatical notes to be discovered

Conditional.

واش انتي منفخة علينا؟	
عائشة	علاش مابقتيش كتجي عندنا ؟
سيندي	مشغولة . عندي بزاف د الخدمة.
عائشة	ونهار السبت ف العشية؟
سيندي	إوا ! كترعقي هاداك هو النهار اللي كنرتاح فيه شوية و لا كنصبين حوايجي،
	ولا كنوجد الخدمة ديالي ، و إلا ماكاين ما يدار كنمشي نشوف صحابي
عائشة	وحنا ماشي صحابك؟
سيندي	غير ماكيكونش عندي الوقت و صافي.
عائشة	إوا ألدنيا السبت اللي جاي راكي معروضة عندنا .
سيندي	واخا ألا إنشاء الله.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

There are two basic types of conditional sentences in Moroccan Arabic depending on whether the if-clause represents a possible or an impossible condition. The two types are distinguished from one another by the particle which introduces the if-clause.

Conditional type I

If I travel I'll bring you a gift.	Ila safert غادي njib lak kadou	إلا مسافرت غادي نجيب لك كادو
------------------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------------

In Moroccan Arabic conditional type I is composed of the simple past + the future. This is used in the same context as English to express a future probable condition

Conditional type II and III

	koun.....koun	كون.....كون
--	---------------	-------------

In Moroccan Arabic the structure كون.....كون is used for both conditional type II and III

If I traveled, I'd send you a letter	koun safert koun sifaṭt lik bra	كون سافرت كون صيفطت ليك برا
If you had phoned me last week, I would have come.	simana lli fatet koun drabt li tilifon koun jit	السيمانة اللي فاتت كون ضربت لي التلفون كون جيت

In English conditional type II expresses an impossible condition in the present.

Whereas conditional type III expresses a hypotheses about the past.

The condition كون.....كون in Moroccan Arabic is used in both cases.

Other examples:

If they hadn't caught her, she would have finished off the whole thing for them.	kun maf'qoush biha kun raha qdat lhoum dak shi koulou	كون مافقوش بيها كون راها قضات لهم داك الشي كولو
If he had kept quiet, he would have gotten away.	kun skat kun flat	كون سككت كون فلت
If I had any brains in my head, I wouldn't have come back this way.	kun f' rassi shi muḥ kun min hna la rja'at	كون ف راسي شي مخ كون من هنا لا رجعت

HAVE YOU EVER

Translate into English the following list:

	wash ع amri	واش عمري
	wash ع amrek	واش عمرك
	wash ع amro	واش عمرو
	wash ع amr'ha	واش عمرها
	wash ع amrna	واش عمرنا
	wash ع amrkoom	واش عمركم
	wash ع amrthoom	واش عمرهم

The verb that follows عمر is often in the past tense.

examples:

have you ever been to France?	wash ع amrek mshiti l'fransa.	واش عمرك مشيتي ل فرنسا
Have they ever eaten couscous	wash ع amrthoom klaw ksakso	واش عمرهم كلوا الكسكسو

Have you ever drunk mint tea in America	wash ڤامركوم shrabtoo atay b'naڤna f'mirican	واش عمركم شربتوا اتاي بالنعناع ف مريكان
--	--	--

Have never..... Maڤammar ماعمر

The phrase ماعمر can be conjugated in the following manner:

	maڤammi	ماعمري
	maڤamrek	ماعمرك
	maڤamro	ماعمرو
	maڤamarha	ماعمرها
	maڤinarna	ماعمرنا
	maڤamarekoom	ماعمركم
	maڤamarchoom	ماعمرهم

N.B The verb that follows is often in the past.

I have never eaten hamburger.	maڤammi klit hamberger	ماعمري كليت الهمبركر
She has never been abroad	maڤamarha safrat l'arcj	ماعمرها سافرات ل الخارج
Don't ever say this (again)	maڤmrek tgool had shi	ماعمرك تكول هاد الشي.

COMMUNITY / LEISURE

TOPIC:

ASK FOR AND RECEIVE INFORMATION ABOUT SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO KNOW ABOUT SOCIAL NORMS, NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS .

TRAINEES HAVE ALSO TO KNOW ABOUT APPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR FOR EACH OCCASION.

لعراضة

رون: جول لي الله يخليك معروض ل واحد العرس ديال واحد صاحبي. ولكن حابر
 ما عرفت شنو ندي ليه
 بوشعيب: كيضهر لي دي ليه شي صينية د الفضة و لاشي سربيس د القهوة ولا شي حاجة من
 مريكان غير ماتكونش قديمة.
 رون: هادي فكرة مزيانة، و لكن سمعت كتديوا حتى السكر ياك؟
 بوشعيب: على حساب، و لكن ماشي ضروري جوج حاجات . حاجة وحدة كافية.
 رون: اشنو خصني نلبس؟
 بوشعيب: غير ماتمشيش بالدجين و السبرديلة و لبس اللي بغيتي.
 رون: واخا أسيدي، واش يمكن لي نجلس معاهم غير شوية و نخرج.
 بوشعيب: لا حشومة خصك تبقى حتى تتعشا. و خصك تعرف بلي العشا كيكون معطل.

Making intransitive verbs transitive:

Intransitive verbs are verbs that do not require a direct object such as :

to come in	dخal	دخل
to go out	جraj	خرج
to laugh	dحak	ضحك
to climb down	hباط	هبط
to climb up	عlaط	طلع

All these verbs are triliteral (ie. they are made up of three consonants) and they can be made transitive by doubling their middle consonant (ie. putting a shadda شدة -on it) as show below:

to make (someone or something) enter to bring in	dخal	دخل
bring in your friend	dخal saحbek	دخل صاحبك
to make (someone or something) go out/ to take out	خrej	خرج
I made the student leave the classroom	خrejet tlmid mn قism	خرجت التلميذ من القسم
to make laugh	dخek	ضحك
this film makes one laugh	had lfilm kaydخek	هاد الفيلم كيضحك
to bring down , to demote	hbbaط	هبط
Hassan brought down the suitcase from the bus baggage rack	Hassan hbbaط lbaliza min lkar	حسن هبط البليزة من الكار
to make climb, to promote, to take up.	عllaط	طلع
Fatima took the laundry up to the roof.	عllaط at Fatima لwayej حطas	طلعت فاطمة الغاييج ل السطح

PASSIVE VERBS

Transitive verbs can be made passive by adding ت(t) to them, as show below:

to write	kteb	كتب
to be written (mas)	takteb	تكتب
to be written (fem)	tketbat	تكتبات
to be written (pl)	tkatboo	تكتبوا
to understand	fhem	فهم
to be understood(mas)	tfhem	تفهم
to be understood(fem)	tfahmat	تفهيمات
to be understood(pl)	tfahmoo	تفهموا
to buy	shra	شري
to be bought (mas)	tshra	تشرى
to be bought (fem)	tshrat	تشرات
to be bought (pl)	tshraw	تشراوا
The lesson was written.	daress tkieb	الدرس تكتب
The food was bought	makla tashret	الماكلة تشرات
The money was stolen	flous tsarقoo.	الفلوس تسرقوا

MEDICAL

TOPIC:

DESCRIBING COMMON AILMENTS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY BODY PARTS AND KINDS OF DISEASES THEY MAY SUFFER FROM .

CULTURAL POINTS

TEACHERS SHOULD GIVE A CLARIFICATION ABOUT COMMON MEDICINES FOR COMMON DISEASES (COLD, TOOTHACHE, ETC) GIVING THE NAME OF LOCAL MEDICINES.

TEACHERS SHOULD COVER WITH TRAINEES THE STEPS THEY HAVE TO GO THROUGH ONCE THEY ARE IN AN EMERGENCY (BEING SERIOUSLY ILL).

MANY MOROCCANS BELIEVE ONLY IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINES AND WILL NOT GO TO A CLINIC OR HOSPITAL. THEY WILL NOT REGULARLY VISIT A DOCTOR OR DENTIST BUT BELIEVE ONLY IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINES.

الإغاثة

لطيفة ياك لابس ؟
 كاتي طحت من الدروج و يمكن تهرست .
 لطيفة يالطيف!!! كيفاش يمكن لي نعاونك ؟ شنو خصني ندير ؟
 كاتي عفاك خربي لي التليفون ل بيرو دبال هيئة السلام ف الرباط :
 صفر سبعة - سبعين - ستين - عشرين وخبريهم بلي كاتي يمكن مهرسة .
 لطيفة واخا ، مايكون باس .
 كاتي لهلا يوربك باس أختي و سمحي لي .

The human body

Head	rass	راس	Elbow	ق marfa	مرفق
Face	wjah	وجه	Hand	yed	يد
Hair	shع ar	شعر	Finger	sbaع	صبع
Forehead	jabha	جبهة	Finger nail	dfar	ضفر
Temples	nwadeer	نواضر	Thigh	fخ ad	فخذ
Eye Brows	ج jban	حجبان	Knee	roukba	ركبة
One eye	ع in	عين	Heel	gdam	كدم
Eyes	ع aynnin	عينين	Foot/Leg	rjal	رجل
Nose	Neef	نيف	Ankle	kaع ba	كعبه

Mouth	Foum	فم	Lungs	reeya	رية
Lips	Shnayef	ثنايف/شنايف	Heart	qalb	قلب
Beard	Laḥya	لحية	Liver	kabda	كبد
Cheek	Ḥank	حنك	Intestine	msaran	مسارن
Tongue	Lsan	لسان	Gall bladder	mrara	مرارة
Tooth	San/sana	سن/سنة	Kidney	kalwa	كلوة
Teeth	Snan	سنان	Penis	dkar	ذكر
Gums	Lam d'snan	لعمد السنان	Vagina	farj	فرج
Ear	wdan	ودن	Bladder	nboula	نبولة
Ears	wadnin	ودنين	Flesh	ḥam	لحم
Neck	Ḥanḡ	عنق	Bones	dam	عظام
Throat	qarjouta	قرجوطة	Blood	dam	دم
Back	dhar	ظهر	Sweat	ḥarḡ	لعرق
Butt(behind)	lor	اللولر	Saliva	dfal	الدفال
Chest	sdar	صدر	Running nose	ḥanouna	الخنونة
Rib	dalḡa	ضلعة	Urine	lboul	البول
Stomach	kcersh	كرش	Feces	ḥara	لخرا
Shoulder	ktaf	كتف	Stomach	almaḡda	المعدة
Armpit	bat	باط	Adam's apple	balhouha	بلحوحة

Some verbs used with human body

Stand up	wḡaf	وقف	Pant	nhaj	نهج
Sit down	gliss	جلس	Sigh	tnahad	تنهد
Squat	ḡrad	قرد	Moan	nan/kaynin	نان/كينين
Sleep	nḡass	نعس	Speak	tkalam	تكلم
Bend down/stoop	tḡna	تحنى	Whisper	twasswess	توسوس
Move	tḡrak	حرك/تحرك	Mumble	bargam	بركم
Go	msha	مشى	Yell/shout	ḡwat	غوت
Go forward	zad	زاد	Whistle	saffar	صفر
Hurry	zreb	زرب	To be silent	sket	سكت
Run	jraa	جرى	Spit	dfal	تفل
Jump	nḡaz	نقز	Snore	shḡar	شخر
Stretch out	tkassal	تكسل	Yawn	tfawah	تفوه
Touch	mass/ḡas	مس/قاس	Laugh	dḡak	ضحك
Scratch	ḡak	حك	Smile	tbassam	تبسم
Tickle	hr	هر	Kiss	bass	باس
Breathe	tnafass	تنفس	Make faces	ḡwaj f	عوج ف

Strangle	زاق	قج/خنق	Suck	mass	مص
Smell	sham	شم	Taste	داق	داق
Sneeze	ع tas	عطس	Bite	ع ad	عض
Burp	tgara	تكرع	Chew	mda	مضغ
Look at	shaf	شاف	Swallow	srat	صراط
Wink	ع maz	غمز	Puff out	nfa	نفخ
Cry	ع awat	غوت	Listen	sma	سمع
Urinate	bal	بال	Embrace	ع anak/ع nag	عنق/عنك
Defecate	ع ra	خرى	Step on	wta/ع fat	وطى/عفت
Shake hands with	sallam	سلم على	Lick	lhass	لحس
Feel	ح ass	حس	Hurt	Dar	ضر

MEDICAL

I feel sick from yesterday	min lbare	ح kan	ح as	brasi	من البارح كنت حس راسي ف شى شكل
I'm very tired/exhausted	ع ayyan	bazaf			عيان بزاف
I need to see a doctor	ع assni	nshoo	ف bib		خصني نشوف الطبيب
I have a fever	ع andi	s	ع ana		عندي السخانة
I have a fever	fiya	s	ع ana		فيا السخانة
I don't sleep well I have a fever.	makan	ع ash	mazyen		ما كنت عيش مزيان
My head turns	rassi	kaydor			راسي كيدور
I have fire in my stomach	ع andi	ع afya			عندي العافية ف المعدة ديالي
I eat nothing	makankul	waloo			ما كنت كل والو
I don't know what's wrong with me	ma	ع refet	mali		ما عرفت مالي
It aches	kay	ع re	ق ni		كي حرقني
It aches	kat	ع ra	ق ni		كت حرقني
They aches	kay	ع ar	ق oni		كي حرقوني
I have a toothache	ع andi	wa	ع daressa	katdarni	عندي واحد الخرسنة كتضرني
Call a doctor quickly	ع ayyet	liya	ط bib	ع ya	عيط ليا ل الطبيب دغية
Call the ambulance	ع ayyet	liya	labilanss		عيط ليا ل البيلانس
We must go to the hospital	ع sa	nmshioo	ل sbi	ع ar	خصنا نمشيوا ل الصبيطار
I lost too much blood	msha	mani	dam	bazef	مشى مني الدم بزاف
I think I have a broken bone	kanddan	la	ع dam	mharres	كنتن العظم مهرس
I'm injured	tajra	ع et			تجرحت
I'm burnt	ta	ع re	ق t		تحرقت
A dog bit me	ع adni	kalb			عضني كلب

I don't feel well	ana mashi حatta l'tama	أنا ماشي حتى ل تما
I'm sick	ana mrid	أنا مريض
I feel dizzy	kan'es b'ddouخa	كنحس بالدوخة
The ache is here	la'riق hna	الدريق هنا
My ear aches	wadni katddarni	ودني كتغمرني
My body aches	dati kat'raقni	داتي كتعرقني
I have a fever	kan'es b's'ana	كنحس بالسخانة
I'm constipated	andi'طabق	عندي القبط
I'm constipated	karshi kas'حa	كرجي قاسحة
I have a cold	drabni lbard	ضربني البرد
I'm not allergie	ma'ndish لsasiya	ماعنديش حساسية

LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS

A) LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS FOR Large Animal husbandry (Arabic-Berber)

- DOMESTIC ANIMALS
- ANIMAL ANATOMY
- ANIMAL FEEDS
- ANIMAL DISEASES
 - A) RABIES
 - B) MASTITIS
 - C) FOOT ROT, FOR EXAMPLE IN COWS
 - D) BRUCE L L S
 - E) TUBERCUL L S
- HYDATIDOSIS
- TREATMENT/PROPHYLAXIS
- ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES (IN FRENCH AS WELL AS ARABIC)

B) LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS FOR HEALTH/SANITATION (Arabic/Tashalhit/Tamazight)

- ANATOMY/BODY PARTS
- WATER SOURCES AND WATER STORAGE
- METHODS OF WATER SANITATION
- CONSTRUCTION TOOLS
- POSTERS AND VISUALS
- CAUSES OF DIARRHEA
- PREPARING ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION) AND HOMEMADE MEDICINE
- CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINES
- WELL ASSESSMENT
- HAND-WASHING
- DENTAL CARE
- LIST OF TECHNICAL TERMS
- ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES (IN FRENCH AS WELL AS THE LANGUAGES ABOVE)

C) LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS FOR EDUCATION:ESP & U/TEFL (Arabic)

- ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES (IN FRENCH AS WELL AS ARABIC)
 - A. HIERARCHY
 - B. ARRANGEMENT OF SCHEDULE
 - C. EXAMINATION TO DETERMINE PROFICIENCY LEVELS
 - D. DELIBERATIONS
- LIST OF CLASSROOM/EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS
- MAKING STENCILS

- CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT
- RELATING CONTENT OF LESSON OR CURRICULUM

D) LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS FOR MOBILITY&ORIENTATION:

- MOBILITY, INCLUDING USE OF OF THE LONG CANE
- EYE FUNCTIONS AND OPTICS
- CAUSES OF BLINDNESS AND RECOGNIZING VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS
- BRAILLE
- SELF ESTEEM BUILDING.
- SOCIAL/CULTURAL ASPECTS OF BLINDNESS
- GROSS MOTOR GAMES
- ASSESSMENTS.
- DAILY LIVING SKILLS
- LANGUAGE COMPETENCIES FOR O&M
- PEDAGOGY+V.I ED NEEDS.

E) LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS FOR PWEES:

- PARKS AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION
- RURAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/RURAL APPRAISAL
- LAND OWNERSHIP
- LAND-USE PRACTICES:
 - FUELWOOD GATHERING
 - LAND CULTIVATION/FARMING
 - GRAZING
- ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:
 - REFORESTATION
 - DUNE STABILIZATION
 - LAND EROSION
 - POLLUTION
 - PESTICIDE USE
- GENERAL AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES
- ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION RELATED TO NATIONAL PARKS AND BIOLOGICAL RESERVES (FRENCH ALSO)
- MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE HIERARCHY (FRENCH ALSO)
- ENDANGERED SPECIES OF MOROCCO
- MAJOR PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES AND ECOSYSTEMS
- NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC/ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS (FRENCH)

F) LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH:

- BIRTH/BIRTH CONTROL
- PILLS
- BREAST FEEDING/MILK
- PREGNANT/PREGNANCY
- DELIVERY
- WEANING
- NURSERY
- BABY/TODDLER
- PRE-NATAL CARE
- POST-NATAL CARE
- DIARRHEAL DISEASES
- ORS
- COUNSELING/MATERNAL/CHILD CARE
- CHECK-UPS
- VACCINATION/MEDICATION
- WEIGHING THE BABY
- COUNSELING/NUTRITION/DIET

REETING AND FAREWELLS (GOOD-BYES)

English Questions	استئلة/العربية	English Responses	اجوبة/العربية
Peace be upon you	assalamou عalaykounم السلام عليكم	And also upon you	waalaykoun asalamوعليكم السلام
Good morning	sba عirمباح الخير	Good morning	sba عirمباح الخير
How did you wake up?	kif sba عtiكيف صبحتي؟	Fine, No problem	labasلا بأس
Good afternoon	msa عirمساء الخير	Good Afternoon	msa عirمساء الخير
Good night	laila sa عidaليلة سعيدة	Good night	laila saidaليلة سعيدة
May your night be w/barraka	laila mabroukaليلة مبروكة	Good night.	laila mabroukaليلة مبروكة
You wake up with goodness	tsba عirصبح على خير	Same to you	u nta min ahlouوانت من أهل
Good afternoon	allah ymassik ع la عirالله يسبك على خير	Same to you	u anta min ahl عirوانت من أهل الخير
How are you?	labas؟	Fine, no problem	labasلا بأس
How are you?	bi عirبخير؟	Fine, thanks be to God	bi عir al عamdou lilahبخير الحمد لله
How are you?	kif dayer(a)؟	Fine, No problem	labasلا بأس
How are you?	kidayer(a)؟	Thank God	al عamdou lilahالحمد لله
What is your news?	ash عbarek؟	Fine	labas rbi عilikلا بأس ربي يخليك
How is your health?	ash عbar ass عiche؟	Fine	ash عbar labasالصحية لا بأس
How is your family?	ash عbar al عaila؟	Fine	labasلا بأس
How is your family?	ash عbar adrari؟	O.K	kay عadiouكيعديوا
How is your husband?	ash عbar moul adar؟	Thank God	y عmed allahيحمد الله
How is your wife?	ash عbar moulat adar؟	She is O.K	labas ع lila لا بأس عليها
How is your family?	ash عbar mwalin adar؟	Fine	labas al عamdou lilahلا بأس الحمد لله
Is your health all right?	assa عa labas؟	Fine	labasلا بأس
Is your family all right?	al عaila labas؟	Fine	labasلا بأس
Are your children well?	adrari labas؟	Fine	labasلا بأس
Are you happy?	nasht(a)؟	Happy	nasht(a)ناشط(ة)
Are you tranquil?	hani(ya)؟	Tranquil	hani(ya)هاني(ة)
Is everything fine?	wash koulshi bi عir؟	Everyone thanks God	koulshi bi عirكلشي يحمد الله
No problem on you.	labas ع lik؟	Fine, thank you	labas baraka allahoufikلا بأس بارك الله فيك
Are you in God's security?	f aman allah؟	Thank God in this hour	al عamdou lilah had assa عaالممد لله هاد الساعة
What do you have to tell?	ashnou kat عawed(i)؟	And the same from you	min عandakمن عندك
Hello/Welcome	ahlanأهلاً	Thank you (intellec.)	shoukranشكراً
Hello/ or reply to	ahlan wa sahlanأهلاً وسهلاً	Thank you	baraka allahoufikبارك الله فيك
Welcome to you	merhba bicمرحباً بك	Thank you	baraka allahoufikبارك الله فيك
We missed you	twa عshinakتوحنناك!	Thank's	twa عshak عirترحشك الخير
Where have you been?	fin had عabra؟	With time/Okay	min عa alwa مع الوقت

Where have you been?	fin غبوراك?	فين غبوراك؟	Just here	غ ir hna	غير هنا
Good-by with peace	bisslama	بالسلامة	Good-bye	bisslama	بالسلامة
Good-by/May God give you tranquility	allah ehanik	الله يهنك	Good-bye with peace	مغا sslama	مع السلامة
May God help you	allah عاawnak	الله يعاونك	Help us and help you	يااouona u y'aounak	يعاوننا و يعاونك
Take care of yourself	thala frasek	تهلا ف راسك	God take care		ربي يتهلى
God willing	inshaa allah	إنشاء الله	-----		-----
Thank you (intellectual)	shoukran	شكراً	Don't mention it	bla jnül	بلا جميل
			You don't need to	bla jmil	بلا جميل
			thank me on my duty		
Thank you	tbark allah غlik	تبارك الله عليك	May God bless you	allah ybarek fik	الله يبارك فيك
Peace upon you (to someone returning from journey or recovering from illness)	غ la slamtek	على سلامتك	May God grant you peace	allah issalmak	الله يسلمك
Thank you	baraka allahofik	بارك الله فيك	You are welcom	allah ybarek fik	الله يبارك فيك
No problem	makayen moushkil	ماكاين مشكل؟	No Problem	makayin moushkil	ماكاين مشكل
Are you feeling better?	kib قiti	كيبقيتي؟	O.K	shwiya	شوية؟
How are you?	kidirti	كيدرتي؟	Fine	labass	لاياس.
No problem	makayen bas	ماكاين باس؟	Thank God	alhamdou lilah	الحمد لله.

MOROCCAN HOLIDAYS

Holidays in Morocco are extremely important and festive occasions. Women and girls have henna parties and come out of their houses to celebrate. Visitors are entertained and gifts are exchanged among friends. Particular religious rites are performed. Special sweets and foods are washed down by glass after glass of mint tea as everyone gets caught up in the socializing and celebrating.

There are both religious and civil holidays in Morocco. The Gregorian calendar, based on solar computation, is used for civil purposes. This is the calendar Westerners generally use.

The Islamic calendar, based on lunar computation, divides the year into twelve months which reoccur in varying relationship to the Gregorian year and complete their cycle every thirty years of 355 days. These thirty-year cycles consist of nineteen years of 354 days and eleven years of 355 days. Thus, the Islamic calendar gains 10 to 11 days a year on the Gregorian year.

This calendar is called the Hegiran calendar because its starting point was the hegira, when Mohamed fled from Mecca in 622 of the Gregorian calendar. This calendar is used for religious purposes in Morocco.

Here is a list of the months of the Muslim year with some of the festivals:

- 1st month: Moharrem; the 10th of the month = the Achoura.
- 2nd month: Safar.
- 3rd month: Rebia el Ouel; the 12th of the month = the Mouloud.
- 4th month: Rebia el Tani.
- 5th month: Joumad el Ouel.
- 6th month: Joumad el Tani.
- 7th month: Rejeb.
- 8th month: Chaban; the 15th of the month = Chabana.
- 9th month: Ramadan.
- 10th month: Choual; the 1st of the month = Aid es Seghrir.
- 11th month: Doul Kada.
- 12th month: Doul Hija; the 10th of the month = Aid el Kebir.

ع ashur	عاشور
---------	-------

Muharram, the first month of the Islamic year, is in Morocco called شهر عاشور (shar عashur) the month of the عsur. It has derived this name from the feast on the tenth day of the month. This day, called nhar عasura is the Islamic New Year's Day. It is said that Allah created Adam and Eve, heaven, hell and life and death on the 18th.

The month of عasura is rich in magical qualities. The ninth and particularly the tenth day are blessed days, and on the latter, many sacred or wonderful events are said to have taken place in the past. In Morocco, baraka is also generally ascribed to those days. Magic, good, or evil is extensively practiced on the عasura day and on the preceding night which is said to favor witches. People gather and many wear masks and costumes and speak in disguised voices on the night before the عasura. It is believed that magic practiced at this time of year will produce an effect which lasts for the whole year.

Good food has a place in the rejoicing of asura, in accordance with the traditional saying of the Prophet, "Who give the plenty to his household on the ع asura day, God will bestow plenty upon him throughout the remainder of the year." Cow, bullock, goat, sheep, dried dates and eggs are fixed according to local custom. Visits to the graves of relatives and alms-giving are common at this time.

Of great interest are the fire and water rites practiced at ع asura, to which purificatory and other beneficial effects are ascribed. On ع asura eve, "the bonfire night" fires are built throughout the town and the people sing and dance around them. The chief object of the rite is to purify men and animals or to protect them from evil influences, since there is baraka from those fires.

Similar effects are attributed to the water rites which even more frequently are practiced on the following morning. It is a general belief that there is baraka in all water on this morning. To take a bath on the morning of the ع asura day is a very wide-spread custom, and in many cases it was expressly said that it must be done before sunrise. Children are traditionally involved in this festival. They dress-up, play small drums, and are given gifts during this holiday.

Aid Imulud	عيد ميلود
------------	-----------

In Morocco, the third month of the Islamic year is called *shar l milud*, the month of the Milud. These names are given because of the feast celebrating the birth of the Prophet which commences on the twelfth day of the month and lasts for several days. The Milud is a particularly blessed month and all children born during it are considered fortunate.

The Prophet's Birthday has more significance in Morocco because Morocco is a Kingdom rather than a republic and King Hassan II is a descendant of the Prophet. The anniversary is brilliantly celebrated at the Imperial Palace in Rabat and in the evening in Salé a great procession of Candles takes place.

In Meknes the Aissaoua brotherhood has its own unique celebration worth seeing. Followers of the holy man, l-hadi Ben Aissa throng to Meknes and play music, dance, celebrate and make what is called "the small pilgrimage" to nearby saints' tombs.

Sha ع bana	شعبانة
------------	--------

The eighth month of the Moroccan year is called Chaban. On the fifteenth day a festival known as Shabana. takes place according to legend, this is the day that Allah "registers all the actions of mankind which they are to perform during the year and all the children of men who are to be born and die in the year."

Traditionally, barren women gather in homes in the neighborhood and cook a cous-cous with special spices. This meal is eaten by the women and children at home or in the mosque. The barren women in the group hope this will help them to give birth during the up-coming year.

Shabana is also the month before the month of fasting, Ramadan. People think of the difficult month ahead and have a feast. Craftsmen guilds often have parties on this night involving music and feasting.

Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic year. The most important feature of Ramadan is the complete abstinence from food, drink and sexual activity from daybreak to sunset. Every Muslim who has reached the age of puberty must fast. Pregnant women, menstruating women, travelers and those who are ill, are exempt from fasting, but should make it up at a later date.

According Islam, There is one night in Ramadan, which is more important than any other, namely, laylatu l q̣adr "the night of power". The Koran is said to have been sent down to the Prophet on that night. This night is one of the last ten nights of Ramadan, but its exact date has not been discovered by anyone but the Prophet himself. Tradition fixes it to be one of the odd nights - the 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th or 29th - and in Morocco it is celebrated on the 27th day.

On the night of the 27th, the men go to the mosque to pray. From sundown to daybreak, the imam (the prayer leader), reads the Koran. The complete Koran is read before the sun rises. It is believed by some that the sky will open up during this night and wishes will ascend directly to Allah and be granted. During the night, special meals of cous-cous are prepared and brought to the mosques. Those unable to go to the mosque eat specially prepared meals at home. Each family gives part of the meal to the poor.

Immediately following Ramadan is lʿid ssʿir, or the "little feast." Everyone stays up very late hoping to hear the announcement that the new moon has been sighted and Ramadan and fasting are over. When it has officially been sighted, a three-day festival ensues in which alms-giving plays a major role. The alms usually consist of food-stuffs of wheat or barley, but each family does the best it can. The chief religious rite of the feast is a prayer service at the mosque.

On the tenth day of the month du l-ʿijjah, the last month of the year, the Islamic world celebrates its yearly sacrificial feast. In Morocco it is known as lʿid l ḳbir or "The Great Feast." This is the central feast in Islam, comparable to and derived from the feast of the atonement, Abraham's substitute sacrifice, for the remission of sins. Hence, the animal must be mature and without blemish.

Every family must have its sheep just as Americans need turkeys for the proper celebration of Thanksgiving. Those who cannot afford a sheep buy a lamb or another less expensive animal. In Morocco, the animal cannot be slain until the King has killed his sheep. Then in each household, the head of the family kills the sheep (sometimes a butcher is asked to come to the house and perform the ritual). The sheep is eaten in an orderly fashion determined by local custom. For example, on the first day, the liver, heart, stomach and lungs are eaten. On the second day, normally the head and feet are eaten. However, the head and feet can be eaten on the first day if that is the local custom.

There are purification and sanctification customs and rites that prepare the people for the holy feast and its principal feature, the sacrifice. People must purify and sanctify

themselves in order to benefit the holy feast and its sacrifice. Personal cleanliness should be observed. Men and boys visit the barber and often make a trip to the hammam as well.

Ḥenna is used not merely as a cosmetic, but as a means of protection against evil influences. Women paint their hands with it and, in many cases, also their feet. Among some ethnic groups, henna is also applied to domestic animals.

Alms-giving and prayer are two other purification rites practiced during the great feast. Gifts are exchanged between family members and a portion of the meal is given to the poor. The day begins with prayer. The chief praying ceremony takes place in the morning at the mosque.

National Holidays

In addition to the religious holidays, some important civil holidays commemorating significant events in Morocco's recent history are celebrated. The most important of these are Independence Day, the Throne feast, Green March Day, and King Hassan's birthday.

The Festival of the Throne, or *Ġid l'Ḥersh*, is the biggest of the civil holidays. This festival commemorates the coming to power of the King on March 3, 1961. Celebrations including parades with nationalistic anthems, usually occur in the cities with local government officials, like the governor, making appearances. Traditionally, during this holiday, country people come to visit their city relatives, who are expected to feed and house them for the duration of the festival. There is often a special emphasis on improving the appearance of the town prior to this holiday. City employees clean streets and paint walls, and townspeople are sometimes required by government officials to paint their doors, whitewash their houses, and display flags.

Green-March Day is also celebrated by large parades in most of Morocco. This day commemorates one of King Hassan's greatest achievements, the mobilization of 350,000 Moroccans for the march into the sahara territory. On November 6, 1975, the first Moroccan marchers, under the leadership of the then Prime Minister, Ahmed Osman, set out from Tarfaya and entered Spanish territory. During the celebration, those who went on the actual march, once again dress up in green and re-enact the march.

Independence Day, or *Ġid l'istiqlāl*, commemorates the November 18, 1955, return of Mohamed V from his French-imposed exile in Madagascar. This day gives rise to receptions at the Imperial Palace and parades and celebrations all over Morocco.

The last of these major national holidays celebrates the King's Birthday, July 9, 1929. There are many organized celebrations in Rabat, and broadcasts on the radio praising the King.

Moussems

Many Moroccan communities commemorate local saints, or marabouts, in a yearly festival or moussem. Most moussems are held near the tomb of the marabou and involve music, dancing and fantasia. For a very famous marabou's moussem, people will come from very far away. Some very famous moussems celebrate Moulay Bouchaib (near El Jadida), Moulay Brahim (near Marrakech), Moulay yaḤqub (Fes), and Moulay Idriss

(Moulay Idriss). Many towns have their own moussems known only to those in the region.

Regional Product Festivals

There are also many regional festivals which are centered around a particular product in which a region specializes.

The product is displayed and sold; music and other activities take place in an atmosphere similar to a country fair.

Some famous regional festivals are the Cherry Festival in Sefrou, the Date Festival in Erfoud, the Rose Festival in El قلعة M'goonaa (near Ouarzazate), the Marrakech Folklore and Music Festival, and the Immouzer Honey Festival (near Agadir).

One of the most interesting festivals in Morocco is the re-enactment of an ancient market in the High Atlas mountains. At one time, these very isolated High Atlas tribes would gather yearly at a specific point near Imilchil where many mountain paths met for the yearly "market." Provisions for many months were bought and sold and at one time one of the reasons for coming was to acquire a bride. Men would meet a girl for the first time and pay her dowry then take her home.

Some say this practice still exists and others say it is just a re-enactment for tourists, but in any case, it is a large market where many Berbers still buy many of the coming year's provisions.

Religious, civil, and regional festivals are an excellent chance to get out and see interesting things, meet people on an informal basis, and have fun. Dates of these celebrations can be obtained from the national tourist office branches in many cities, but people in your community will usually provide with you the information about your region.

It should be noted that the same festival may be celebrated somewhat differently in various sections of the country. For example, in Errachidia Province, a far greater emphasis is put on Green March Day than in other sections of Morocco because that province provided the first contingent for the march.

Be sure to check out the expectations of your community for a particular holiday, particularly in terms of visitation, entertaining, gift-giving and participation, so you can get as involved as possible and enjoy the holidays.

SOCIAL AWARENESS OF MOROCCAN ETIQUETTE

In Morocco, Islam has given a particular significance to social relations, politeness, and manners in general. He who believes in Islam believes in absolute resignation to the will of God. The Moroccan, or in other words, the Muslim, relates everything to God. It is not surprising then that the name of Allah occurs every so often, both in happy and unhappy events.

The barakallah u fik translated into English means "Thank you", although the translation does not carry any religious connotation.

Greetings, compliments, apologies, invariably evoke the bounty of God and His mercy. Most of the expressions haven't changed since they were first uttered. For all of these reasons, the concept of "social etiquette" differs greatly from the Western model which tends to separate religion and everyday life. In Morocco, it is often difficult or even impossible to differentiate between a religious act and an act of good behavior. Allah is called upon in every act.

GREETINGS

Essalam alaikum, is the first thing you say when you meet people. It is an expression every Muslim says when one enters a gathering. It is obligatory for Moroccans, as it is said in the Koran, sourate XXIV verses No. 25: "O believers, do not enter houses other than your houses until you first ask leave and salute the people thereof; that is better for you, happy you will remember."

Alaikum Essalam is the answer to this greeting. Labas is a more casual expression which could mean something like "Hi." Literally translated, it means, "no harm."

INVITATIONS

As it is "impolite" and improper to invite somebody to a café or to a restaurant, the "come and visit us at home" will often be said to you but you are not obliged to go whenever you are asked to. Receptions and parties are often held on special occasions (births, circumcisions, engagements, weddings). When you are invited by the respective family, it means that they really want you to come, and they often insist that you come (sometimes the number of guests can amount to more than a hundred.) On these occasions you can offer presents but don't expect to have it displayed and marveled upon when you are there. Don't expect people to thank you profusely. They would never admit that they like it because it is considered "hachouma" and could show a lack of "pride."

There are three occasions, however, when it is advisable to visit your Moroccan friends without an invitation. For Moroccans, to visit one's friends is something which is expected and even obligatory. This is something similar to sending greeting cards or Christmas cards to friends and relatives in the Western world on occasions such as Christmas.

The three occasions in Morocco which are celebrated nationally are "Eid Essaghir," "Eid El Kebir," and "Eid El Mouloud;" and the usual salutation is: Eid mubarak said. The visit is often short and preferably after 10 a.m. There is no need to

bring presents for those celebrations. It is not obligatory to make conversation when visiting your Moroccan friends. Silence is appreciated and normal. It may be broken by Merhba, Zartna Ibaraka, or Eddar darkum, which are expressions of welcome and to which the answer is: barakkal u fik or you could reply by a simple discreet smile.

BEGGARS

As you will probably have to deal with many beggars, it is better to avoid a sharp "no" which could put you in a tourist category. Some expressions such as Allah y nub, Allah y jih ("God bring it to you") may serve you. You are then putting them into the hands of Allah.

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS AND SOCIAL SITUATIONS

In the name of God	Bissmillah	بسم الله.
--------------------	------------	-----------

This expression is used in a variety of situations (e.g. when you begin to eat or drink, to work, to study, to travel, etc).

To your health!	B'ssaḥa	ب الصحة!
-----------------	---------	----------

This expression is used in a large variety of situations (e.g. to someone who is eating or drinking, with new clothes, haircut, etc).

This expression lit. means with health and comfort	B'ssaḥa u raḥa	ب الصحة و الراحة
--	----------------	------------------

And it's said to (s.o.) upon eating, drinking etc. It's the equivalent of bon appetit or cheers.

To your health!	B'saḥtak(oum)	ب صحتك(كم)
-----------------	---------------	------------

Both expressions are said to one who has just had a haircut, bath, or is wearing new clothes.

May God grant you health too	Allah yaḥ tik assaḥa	الله يعطيك الصحة.
------------------------------	----------------------	-------------------

This expression is the reply to all the above expressions used with the word الصحة(assaḥa).

May God reward you (for the food you provided me)	Allah yaḥlef	الله يخلف
---	--------------	-----------

This expression is widely used either when the host urges you to eat more and you can't or you would say it at the end of each meal to the host/hostess as appreciation for his/her hospitality).

Enough, May God bless you (thanks).	Safi, Allah yajḥ al feek albaraka	صافي الله يجعل فيك البركة
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------

This expression is used when your host/hostess urges you to eat or drink more, then you use this expression as a signal that you are full and thanking him or her for their hospitality.

This (thing) is shameful	had shiḥ shooma	هاد الشي حشومة
--------------------------	-----------------	----------------

Shame	ḥ shooma	حشومة
-------	----------	-------

Shame on you	حshouma ع lik (ع likoum)	حشومة عليك/عليكم
--------------	--------------------------	------------------

This expression is used when the speaker does or considers something shameful.

	حashak / حashakoum	حاشك/حاشكم
--	--------------------	------------

This expression is used in a variety of social situations (e.g. when a person is pouring water on your hands to wash them before or after the meal, handing over your clothes to someone to clean them for you (socks, shoes, shirts underwear etc. or when mentioning some animals like donkey حمار (amar) dog كلب (kalb), pig حلووف (louf) etc.

May God grant you pride and honor.	ع azak Allah	عزك الله
------------------------------------	--------------	----------

This expression is used as a reply to حاشك/حاشاكم

May Allah bless your parents.	Allah yarحam walidik,	الله يرحم والديك
-------------------------------	-----------------------	------------------

This expression is often used when asking for a service, information or to express gratitude to someone.

Our parents and your parents (literally means)	walidina u walidik	والدينا و والديك
---	--------------------	------------------

This expression is used as a response to الله يرحم والديك (Allah yarحam walidik)

God forgives.	Allah yasamaح	الله يسامح
---------------	---------------	------------

This expression is used when a person is at fault, he/she uses this expression to ask for forgiveness.

May Allah make his/her(child) a good person.	Allah yaslaح	الله يصلح
--	--------------	-----------

This expression is used to compliment children to their parents.

If you wish. If you don't mind.	Ila ja ح la ع atarak(ha)	إلا جا على خاطرك(ها)
------------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------

May Allah protect you from evil eyes	Allah yحafdak min ع aynin annas	الله يحمضك من عيين الناس
--------------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------

Literally, May Allah protect you from the people's eyes

IN CASE OF ILLNESS

ف حالة المرض

May God look after your health.	Allah yshouf min حaleek	الله يشوف من حالك
---------------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------

May God cure you.	Allah yshafik	الله يشافيك
-------------------	---------------	-------------

May there not be any harm.	Maykoun bas	مايكون باس
----------------------------	-------------	------------

All the above expressions are used to show our sympathy toward a sick person

May God not show you evil	Lahla warik bas	لهلا يوريك باس
---------------------------	-----------------	----------------

This expression is used as a reply to the above expressions.

IN CASE OF DEATH

ف حالة الموت

May God magnify the good deeds	Allah yعadem l'ajer	الله يعظم الاجر
--------------------------------	---------------------	-----------------

May God magnify the good deeds of your father.	Allah yعadem alajeer f'walid	الله يعظم الاجر ف الوالد
--	------------------------------	--------------------------

May God exchange love for patience.	Allah ybedel lam حaba b'ssbar	الله يبدل المحبة ب الصبر
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------

May God broaden his tomb.	Allah ywassa ع kabrou	الله يوسع قبرو
---------------------------	-----------------------	----------------

May God not show you evil.	lahla ywarikoum shar	لهلا يوريكم شر
----------------------------	----------------------	----------------

This expression is used as a reply to the above expressions.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE HOLIDAYS

ب مناسبة الأعياد.

Congratulations	mbarek mas عoud	مبارك مسعود
-----------------	-----------------	-------------

Congratulations	mabrouk	مبروك
-----------------	---------	-------

Happy holiday	ع washrek mabrouka	عواشرك مبروكة
---------------	--------------------	---------------

Happy holiday	ع idak mabrouk	عيدك مبروك
---------------	----------------	------------

Happy holiday	ع washer moubarika	عواشر مباركة
---------------	--------------------	--------------

Happy (aid) holiday	mabrouk al' id	مبروك العيد
---------------------	----------------	-------------

Congratulation on the birth of a baby boy	mabrouk al' azri	مبروك العزري
---	------------------	--------------

Congratulation on the birth of a baby girl	mabrouk al' azba	مبروك العزبة
--	------------------	--------------

May God grant you grace	allah ybarek fik	الله يبارك فيك (كم)
-------------------------	------------------	---------------------

Used as a reply to the above.

Good morning(formal expression)	sbahak mabrouk.	صباحك مبروك
---------------------------------	-----------------	-------------

Swearing

la'loof

الكلوف

I swear to God.	wa qallah	و حق الله!
-----------------	-----------	------------

I swear to God.	q saman billah	قسما بالله
-----------------	----------------	------------

I swear to God.	w ellah	و الله
-----------------	---------	--------

Other expressions

I do not have much time	ma' andish bzaf del wa'at	ماعتديش بزاف د الوقت
At you service Lit:On my head and eye.	la arras u al' in	على الراس و العين
What would you like? (very polite)	Ash b' l'ater?	أش حب خاطر؟

Watch out!	andak	عنداك!
Move aside!	balak	بلاك!
None of your business	mashi sh' lak	ماشي شغلك
Mind your own business	d'xoul sou' rassek	دخل سوق راسك
Hurry up!	rassek	طلق راسك
Mind your own business	ddiha f'rassek	ديها ف راسك
Hurry up!	serbi	سربي
Hurry up!	d'ya	دغية
Go away!	sir b'alek	سير بحالك
Safe journey!	slama	طريق السلامة
Welcome back.	la slamtek	على سلامتك

This expression is used on arrival of somebody after a trip, or on his recovering from an illness

Thanks.	allah yssalmek	الله يسلمك
---------	----------------	------------

This is an extremely polite reply to the above.

Take care of yourself.	thala frassek	تهلا ف راسك
It's all right (no harm done).	shi bas makayen	شي باس ماكايين
There is no problem.	makayen moushkil	ماكايين مشكل
May God grant you grace.	tbarkallah ع lik	تبارك الله عليك

An expression used when meeting a "friend" or saying good-bye to him or congratulating him/her on a job well done.

May God grant you grace.	Allah ybarek feek	الله يبارك فيك (كم)
--------------------------	-------------------	---------------------

Used as a reply to the above.

I agree with you.	Ana mtafaق مع ak	أنا متفق معاك
With pleasure.	bkoul faraح	بكل فرح

With all happiness

Please	min fadlak	من فضلك
Worthless	kif walou	كيف والو
Leave me alone.	خ lini bouح di	خليني بوحدي
To love very much.	mat ع la....	مات على
I love bananas very much.	kanmut ع la l'banan	كنعموت على البنان
There is no harm/ It's all right.	mafiha bass	ما فيها باس
I don't feel like(eating).	mafiya ma (nakoul)	ما فيا ما (ناكل)

CONJUNCTIONS

The most common primary conjunctions are as follows:

ولأ-ولا-أو....إما-أما-	Ama- Ema -U la - Aou	Either....or
------------------------	----------------------	--------------

إما أجي معايا تاخدها ولا نصيفلها لك

Ima ajee maaya taخoudha walla nseeftha leek

Either come with me to get it or I'll send it to you.

باش	Bash	So that ,in order to
-----	------	----------------------

Usually expresses purpose rather than result

صارب الطموبيلة باش مايبقاش فيها الصداغ

Sawab atoumoubila bash mayبقash feeha asdaaغ.

He fixed the car so that it wouldn't rattle(noise would not remain in it) any more.

خصك تزرّب باش تقبّط بلاصة مزيانة

خassak tzrab bash تقbeet blassa mezyana.

You'll have to hurry to get a good place.

بلحق	Belحak	But, Actually
------	--------	---------------

I went to his place but he wasn't there

mshit l' عandou belحak makansh tama.

مشيت لعندو بلحق ماكانش تما

إلا	Illa	If
-----	------	----

If I go to the post office I'll make a phone call telephone

Ila mshit l' bosta غadi ndrabb tilifon

إلا مشيت ل البوسطة غادي تضرب التليفون

كون	Koun	If
-----	------	----

If you came on time we'd go. If you had come on time we'd have gone

koun jiti f lwaقat koun mshina.

يئناكون جيتي ف الوقت كون مش

لكن-ولكن	Oulakeen/lakeen	But -
----------	-----------------	-------

I have money but I don't have time.

عandi lflous wa lakin ماعandish lwaقat

عندي الفلوس ولكن ماعنديش الوقت

ملي	Malee	Since
-----	-------	-------

Usually expresses a causal (e.g : When I entered home I turned on the TV) rather than a temporal (e.g: Since he is sick why did he go out?) relation.

Since it's not mine, I don't want to take it.

Malee hiya mashee dyalee mab'etsh ndeeha.

ملي هي ماشي ديالي ما بغيتش نديها

منين	Mneen	When, Since
------	-------	-------------

Usually expresses a temporal rather than a causal relation.

When he begins to play the ghitta, (a kind of Moroccan oboe) his eyes close and his cheeks puff up.

Mneen kaybda y'ayat kaytshadou yneeh ou kaytnf'achou nakou

ملي كيبدي يغيط كيتشادو عينييه و كيتنفخو حناكو

أو	W,U	And
----	-----	-----

The form "u" occurs before consonants.

وبدي U bda and he began.

The form "w" occurs before vowels.

وأنا W ana and I

واخا	Wa'cha	Although, even if
------	--------	-------------------

Even if you give me such and such , I won't sell it to you (sing)

Wa'cha ta' teenee kada u kada manbe'ch halaksh

واخا تعطيني كذا وكذا مانبيعها لكش

غير	'eer	As soon as, no sooner than
-----	------	----------------------------

غير سمعت هاد الشي جيت نشوفك

'eer sma' t had eshee jeet nshoufak

As soon as I heard this, I came to see you. (sing).

حيث	Heet	Since, when
-----	------	-------------

Expresses both temporal and causal relations.

حيث عرفتوا اش غادي نكول لكم علاش نكول لكم؟

Heet 'rafteeou ash 'adee ngoul lkoum 'lash ngoul lkoum

Since you know what I'm going to tell you (pl) why should I tell you?

حيث مشي ل فاس داز يشوف بنت عمته

Heet msha l faas daz yshouf bent 'mtoo

When he went to Fes, he visited his niece.

حتى	hatta	When, until, so that
-----	-------	----------------------

مانسافروش حتى يدوز رمضان

mansafroush hatta ydouz Ramadan

We won't leave until Ramadan ends.

حتى يدوز رمضان عاد نسا فروا

Hatta ydouz Ramdan عad nsafrou

When Ramadan ends, then we'll leave.

المعدة ديالي مرضات حتى مقديت ننوخ

Alma ع da dyalee mardaat hatta makdeet noud

My stomach got so sick that I couldn't get up.

بعدة-إل	Illa -ba ع da	Although, even if
---------	---------------	-------------------

In addition to these primary conjunctions, a number of other conjunctions are formed by suffixing the indefinite pronoun **la ma**, often in the form **la emma**, to various words, especially the prepositions and the interrogative pronouns and adverbs. The most common of these compound conjunctions are:

بيدما	Beedma	While
-------	--------	-------

While I'm getting ready, write the letter.

bidma nwajad, ktab bra

بيدما نوجد كتب البرا

بلاما	Blama	Without, There is no need
-------	-------	---------------------------

Write without looking.

ktab blama tshouf

كتب بلاما تشوف

There is no need to come, I'll do the work.

blama tji ana ع adi n awab l ع adma

بلاما تجي انا غادي نصابوب الخدمة

بعدما + فعل	Ba ع dma + Verb	After + Verb
-------------	-----------------	--------------

After I had finished, I slept.

ba ع dma salit n ع ast

بعدما سليت نعتست

أشما (اللي كان)	Ashma (li kan)	Whatever
-----------------	----------------	----------

Whatever you studied, you will not understand.

Ashma ع riti ma ع dish tfham.

أشما قريتي ما غديش تفهم

لاين/لاين ما	Ilayeenma /layen	To wherever
فينما	Fayen ma	Wherever (place)

Wherever I go, I find him.

fin ma mshit kan ع ah

فينما مشيت كنلقاه

كيفما	Keefma	Whatever
-------	--------	----------

Whatever I do, I'm stuck(expression)

kif ma dert walt

كيفما درت وحلت

وقت ما	Waqt ma	At whatever time, whenever
كلما	Koulma	Whenever, as often as, every time that

Whenever I go to see him, I don't find him.

koulma/waqtma kanemshi nshoofoo makanlaqahesh

كلما/وقتما كنمشي نشوفو ماكنلقاهش

منين ما	Mneen ma	From wherever, whenever
---------	----------	-------------------------

Wherever I went, I found him

mnin ma dezt kanlaqaha

منين ما دزت كنلقاها

قبل ما+ فعل	bal ma+verb	Before + verb
-------------	-------------	---------------

These require the present tense(without "ك") even when past time is referred to.

e.g. نبحتوا قبل ما يدبرها

Nbahtou bal ma ydeerha.

I warned him before he did it.

أجي قبل مانمشي

aji bal manemshi

Come before I go

قدما	qdma	To the extent that, the...the
------	------	-------------------------------

e.g. قدما يطوال قدما يرقاق.

The taller it gets, the thinner it gets.

qad ma yatwal qadma yarqac

شكون ما	Shkoun ma	Whoever
---------	-----------	---------

Whoever comes I'll give him the book

shkoun ma ja na'uh lktab

شكون ما جا نعطيه الكتاب

شحال ما	Shchal ma	However
---------	-----------	---------

However much he eats, he is not full

shchal ma kla makayshba sh

شحال ما كلي ماكيشبعش

ماحددا...و	Ma'adad....ou...	The more...the more
------------	------------------	---------------------

This deviates from the above pattern by having ما as a prefix and by admitting pronoun endings attached to حد.

ما حدو كيقري وهو كيزيد يفلاس

yaflass.

The more he studies the worse he gets.

Ma'adou kayraqa u howa kayzeed

ماحدها كتقاضي وهي كتزيد ف البيخ

Ma'dha katqac u heeya katzeed fel beed.

It never rains but it pours (expression).

The various equivalents of English 'because' are all compounds of one sort or another.

The three most common are : علقاش، علقبل، عللود، علخاطر

(ع laqash_ع laqbeel_ع lawed/ع laater)

PREPOSITIONS

No Moroccan Arabic preposition is exactly equivalent to any given English preposition. Each one has its own range of meaning, and the translation of a given Moroccan Arabic preposition into English often differs widely from context to context. The principal prepositions are:

ما	Ama	As for, with respect to, Whereas
----	-----	----------------------------------

Mohamed went to the cinema whereas his brother remained at home.

Mohamed msha l' cinema ama قواخ b' f'dar.

محمد مشى ل السينما أما خوه بقى ف الدار

بـ بـ	Ba, Bee	With, by means of not with persons (things only)
-------	---------	---

He writes with a pen.

kaykteb b' stilo

كـيكتـب بـ الـستـيلـو

It works with electricity

kaydam b' do

كـيخدم بـ الـخـو

Mo cuts with a knife

mo kayطع bel moos

محمد كـيـطـع بـ الـمـوس

The form بـي (bee) be is used only before suffixed pronouns بـيهم (Beehoum)

بينات/بين	Beenat/Been	Between
-----------	-------------	---------

Mohamed is sitting between us

mohamed gales binatna

محمد جالس بيناتنا

The cafe is between two houses

cahwa kayna been jouz dyour

القهوة كايـنة بين جـوز ديـور

The form بينات (binat) is used before plural pronoun endings.

بيناتكم (binatkom)-Among you.

Share the apple among you.

قسموا التفاحة بيناتكم.

cassemoo tafa beenatkoom

The form بين (been) is repeated before each of its objects.

بينـي و بينـك (bini u binek) -between you(sg) and me.

Contrary to English, a first person object pronoun binee precedes a second person object pronoun.bineek.

It's a secret . It's only between you and me.

هذا سر غير بيني و بينك

hada sser eer bini u binek.

بلا	Blaa	Without / with no
-----	------	-------------------

Contrary to English usage the indefinite article is not usually used after. بلا (Bla) e.g.

بلا جلابة - (Bla jlaaba) without a jellaba./with no jellaba.

بلا فلوس - (Bla flouss) without (any)money./with no money.

بلا does not take pronoun ending, It is followed by بـ (B), plus pronoun endings.

ya-k-h-ha-na-koom-hoom.

e.g. بلا بيك (Bla beek) without you

بحال	bḥal	Like, as
------	------	----------

bḥal bḥal is used an expression when somebody shows no preference eg:

Do you want coffee or tea? واش بغيتي قهوة ولا اتاي؟ ahwa wla atay

It's the same for me, I don't have preference. بحال بحال - Bḥal Bḥal

(they are) just alike / It's the same بحال بحال - Bḥal Bḥal

بعد	Ba'ad	After
-----	-------	-------

usually used with من minn 'from' preceding.

After a little / while من بعد شي شوية Minn ba'ad shee shweeya

After supper من بعد العشا Minn ba'ad la sha

ديال/د	Dyal/d'	Of, to belong to, made of
--------	---------	---------------------------

The form د (d) never occurs with pronouns.

ديال (dyal) is often translatable as 'to belong to' followed by pronouns endings

(ي/ك/ه/ها/نا/كم/هم)

ماشبي دياالي	Mashee dyalee	- Isn't mine
ماشبي ديال محمد	Mashee dyal Mohamed	- Not Mohammed's
ديال الذهب	dyal dhab	made of gold.
عندي مكانة ديال الذهب	andee magana dyal dhab	I have a gold watch.

في/ف	F'/fee	Among - In - Of -
------	--------	-------------------

The form في is used only before the pronoun ending.

فيهم	Feehoum	- Among them
ف	F'	-In
ف الدار	F'addar	- In the house.
فيينا	Feena	- Among us
تھلا ف	Thalla f'	-to take care of.
كيتھلا ف مو	Kaythalla f'mou	-He's taking care of his mother.
كلا ف الخبز	Kla f'alxoubz	He ate some (of the) bread.
كلا الخبز	Kla alxoubz	He ate the bread.
He was cracking the(some) almonds. كان كيهرس ف اللوز-كان كيهرس اللوز Kaan kayharres f'louz-Kaan kayharees alouz		

فوق	Fooq	Above, over
-----	------	-------------

Often followed by من 'from' before the object

Above/on top of this	فوق هاد الشي	Fouk had shee
	فوق من هاد الشي	Fouk minn had ashee

ل - ل - ليل (فاس)	Lee/L/Lil(Fes)	to, for
The forms ل and ليل are used before pronoun endings in independent forms.		
ليا-ليلي	Leelee--leeya	to, for me
ليك-ليلك	Leelak--leek	to, for you(sg)
ليه-ليله	Leelou--leeh	to, for him
ل هاد المرأة	L haad lamra	to/for this woman
عطيناها	teenahoum lha	we gave them to her
حسن لي	ssen lee	(It's) better for me /I prefer

من - منين	Mneen-minn	From, of, than
The form من minn is used before endings beginning with a vowel e.g.. مني menni "from me".		
منهم	Minnhoum	from them
منا	Minna	from us
من الخشب	Minn l'oud	made of wood
منين	Mneen	from what
مناش	Minn ash	what from
ديالاش	dyalash	What is it made of

متاع - متاع	nta-nta	Of, in the possession of
used by some speakers instead of ديال dyal in all functions followed by pronouns endings (ي/ك/ه/ها/نا/كم/هم)		
عطيتو الكتب متاعي /عطيتو الكتب متاعي		
teetou laktoub nta ع teetou laktoub mta ع		

مور (ا)	Mour(a)	behind, after
كان موراي	Ken mouraya	He was behind me
كان موراكوم	Ken mourrakoum	He was behind you(pl.).
البنكة مور البار	Al baanka mour albar	The bank is behind the bar

مع (ا)	مع a	with indicates accompaniment
مع مراتي	Me'a mratee	with my wife
As distinguished from ب (b) 'with' which indicates instrument or means		
ب الطموويل	B'toumoubeel	with the car, by car

قبل	قبل bell	before with reference to time only
-----	----------	------------------------------------

قبل هاد الشي ب عام ع had ashee b عام
A year before this/earlier than this by a year.

قدام	Qdaam	In front of, facing
------	-------	---------------------

قدامو damou in front of him..

تحت	Taht	Under, beneath, below
-----	------	-----------------------

تحت الكرسي Teeht lkoursee Under the chair.

ويا	Weeya	with ,and
-----	-------	-----------

Serves only to join two pronouns, never takes the first person singular ending.

e.g.: انا وياه Anna w yah He and I
انا وياك Ann w yak I with you(sg) / You and I

ورا	Wra	behind, after
-----	-----	---------------

اجي ورا فاطمة Ajee wraa Fatima Come behind Fatima.
وراء-موراه Mourah/wraah Behind him/After him

غير	Ree	Except, other than, nothing but
-----	-----	---------------------------------

غير الخبز Ree alxoubz only, just bread
frequently used with negative ما ma in the sense of "only, just"
No use of ما (ma) when the verb is in the past

I've only got five riyals.

ما عندي غير خمسة د الريال
Ma andee Ree Khamssa d'ryal

حدا	da	Beside, next to
-----	----	-----------------

Come next to me. اجي حدا Ajee da
I live next to her. كنسكن حدا Kanskoun da
The shop is next to Attar. الحانوت حدا العطار Al hanout da al'atta

حتى	tta	Until, often takes ل (L) To before a following object.
-----	-----	---

To before a following object.

Go straight until the first street. سير نيشان حتى الزنقة اللولة
Seer neshan tta azanka allawla.
Until tomorrow حتى ل غدا tta l' daa

على - علي - عل	la-li-el	On
----------------	----------	----

The form على is used only before pronoun ending.

e.g. عليا leeya on me
عليهم leehoum on them

The form عل is used before the definite article.

e.g.. عل الحمار al la mar on the donkey

The form على is used elsewhere.

eg على هاد الشيء.

ع la had ashee

on(account of) this.

عند	ع end	At, with, by, at the place of
-----	-------	-------------------------------

With pronoun endings عند (eend) translates into English 'to have'.

I have a big house

عندي واحد الدار كبيرة

ع eendee waheed addar kbeera

I had, used to have a big house

كانت عندي واحد الدار كبيرة

Keent ع eendee waheed addar kbeera

English 'to have' with a noun subject involves a predated topic in Arabic

Our father has

بانا عندو

Baana ع andou

A pair of typical idiomatic differences between English and Moroccan Arabic is illustrated by

At the carpenter's

عند النجار

ع and annaja ر

At our house, at our place, in our country we speak Arabic.

عندنا كنتكلموا العربية

ع andna kantkalmou al ع arbya

The prepositions which basically consist of a single consonant are:

ب (B) د (D) ف (F) ل (L).

Regularly add "e" if they are prefixed to a form which begins with two or more consonants, e.g.

بفلوسك

Befloussek

with your money

الحواييج د الرجال

lahwayeej d'rrajel

the men's things

فد الجامع

ع fajjame

in the mosque

ل مراتي

ل'm'ratee

for my wife

An exception to this pattern occurs if the following consonant is the same as that of the preposition, e.g.

ل الباب

l'lbab

to the door

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE DERIVATION

The Participles

The participles are adjectives derived from verbs. They are inflected for both gender and number but not for person or tense. Some transitive verbs have two participles, an active participle and a passive participle. Some Intransitive verbs have only an active participle. Other verb stems, of whatever root and pattern form, have only one participle. For transitive verbs, this one participle functions both as active and passive. For intransitives it functions only as active.

1. The Active Participle

Verb Stem

Active Participle

to write	kteeb	كتب	having written	kateeb	كاتب
to open	ح al	حل	having opened	ح al	حال
to sell	باع	باع	having sold	bayeeع	بايع
to buy	shra	شري	having bought	shari	شاري

2. The Passive Participle

Verb Stem

Active Participle

to write	kteeb	كتب	having been written	maktoub	مكتوب
to open	ح al	حل	having been opened	maحلoul	محلول
to sell	باع	باع	having been sold	mabyouع	مبيوع
to buy	shra	شري	having been bought	mashri	مشري

3. Verbs Having only one Participle

Verb Stem

Active Participle

to garnish	خ daar	خضر	having garnished (having been garnished)	mخddar	مخضر
to cover	غ taa	غطي	having covered (having been covered)	mغatti	مغطى
to travel	safeer	سافر	having traveled or traveling	msafeer	مسافر
to rest	رtaح	رتاح	having rested or resting	martaح	مرتاح

4. Limitation of Participle Formation

Verb Stem

Active Participle

passive participle

to beat	ضرب	drab	to be beaten	having been beaten	مضروب	madrub
to translate	ترجم	tarjam	to be translated	having been translated	مترجم	mtarjam
to hide (something)	خبي	ba	to be hidden	having hidden	مخبي	mχ bi
to hide (oneself)	تخبي	ba	to be hidden	having hidden	متخبي	mtχabi
to take care of	دوى	dawa	to be taken care of	having been taken care of	داوى	dawa
to take care of oneself	دوى	dawa	having taken care of oneself		مداوى	mdawi
to wage war	تهرب	arab	waging war	waging war 'with one another'	متهرب	mate arab

5. Classicized Participles

There are an increasing number of participles in use in Moroccan Arabic whose form is an approximation of the form of written Arabic participles. These participles are almost always used as simple nouns and are distinguished by having the prefix *mu-* مُ and either an *i* or an *a* between the last two consonants of some verb stems eg. *mufettis* مُفتش "inspector", مُوظف *muwadeḥ* "employee".

6. Irregular Participles

Verb Stem

to take	da	خدى
to take	daa	دى
to come	ja	جى
to eat	kla	كلى

Active Participle

having taken	waχid/mχoud	واخذ موخود
having taken	day/mdi	داى/مدى
coming	maji/jay	ماجي جاي
having eaten	wakel/mokoul	واكل/موكول

Passive Participle

having been taken	muwkul	موكل
having been taken	muwخud	موخود
	meddi	مدي
having been eaten	jay	جاي

The derived adjective

Examples

Base			Derived Adjective		
برد	brad	to be cold	بردان	bardan	feeling cold
دهش	dhash	to be astonished	دهشان	dahshan	astonished
فرح	fraح	to be happy, to rejoice	فرحان	farحan	happy
هرب	rab	to run away, to flee	هربان	arban	running away, in flight
شخف	sخaf	to be tired, to be out of breath	سرخان	saخfan	out of breath, winded
سكر	skar	to get drunk	سكران	sakran	drunk
زرب	zrab	to hurry	زربان	zarban	in a hurry, hurrying
غضب	غdab	to get angry	غضبان	ghanban	angry
حار	حar	to be perplexed	حيران	hayran	perplexed, puzzled
عري	عara	nudity	عريان	aryan	naked
عرق	عraq	to sweat	عرقان	arqan	sweating
عطش	عtash	to become thirsty	عطشان	atshan	thirsty
عيى	عya	to become tired	عيان	ayan	tired, ill

The verbal Noun

قسم	قسam	to divide	القسيم	قسim 1	division, partition
ربط	rbat	to tie	الربيط	rbat	tying
غسل	غsal	to wash	الغسيل	ghsil	washing
حمل	حmal	to carry	الحميل	chmil	carrying
شرب	shrab	to drink	الشريب	shrib	drinking
شرب	shrab	to drink	الشراب	shrab	drinking beverage, alcoholic beverage
ضرب	drab	to hit	الضرب	dareb	hitting
ضحك	دحak	to laugh	الضحك	dahk	laughing, laughter
غش	غash	to cheat	الغش	lash	cheating, trickery

SOME VERBS

بعض الأفعال

ENGLISH	Inf/3PS Past	ARABIC	IPS Present	IPS Past
ABSENT,BE	غ ab	غاب	kanغ ib	غ ebt
ABLE,BE	قد der	قدر	kanقد der	قد dert
ABSORB	shrab	شرب	kanshreb	shrebt
ABORT	طاق/سقا ط	طرح/سقط	kanseط	سقا ط t
ACCEPT	قبل bel	قبل	kanقبل bel	قبل belet
ACCOMMODATE	rfed	رقد	kanrfed	rfedt
ACCOMPANIED,BE	tsara م ع a wsal م ع a rafeق / msha م ع a	تسارى مع وسل مع رافق مشى مع	kantsara م ع a kanwsal م ع a kanrafeق mshit م ع a	tsarit م ع a wsalt م ع a rafeق mshit م ع a
ACCOMPLISH	قد da عمل mel كمل kmel دار dar	قضى عمل كمل دار	kanقد di kanعمل mel kankmmal kandir	قد dit عمل malt kemmelet deret
ACCUSE	ttahem	تهم	kantttahem	ttahemt
ACCUSTOM	ت ع wwed wllcf	تعود ولف	kantع wwed kanwllcf	ت ع awwedet/ wllcf
ACHE	وجع ع der	وجع ضر	kaywجع ع kayder	wجع ع t darret
ACKNOWLEDGE	علم ب' lem b' عرف ref عترف teref	علم ب عرف عترف	kanعلم ب kanعرف kanع teref	علم ب' lemet b' عرف raft عترف tareft
ACQUAINT/WITH SOME TW-	ت ع aref la ت ع arref م ع a	تعارف مع تعرف على	kantع arf kantع arref	ت ع areft ت ع erreft
BECOME ACQUAINTED		-----		
BECOME MUTUALLY	ت ع aref	تعارف	kantع aref	ت ع areft
ADD	zad	زاد	kanzid	zedt
ADOPT	thenna	تبني	kantbenna	tbennit
ADVANCE	تقد dem	تقدم	kantتقد dem	تقد adamt
ADVISE	rshed نصح ح nsa	رشد نصح	kanrshed kannseح	rshedt nseح et
AFFECT	atter	أثر	kan atter	atteret
AFRAID,BE	خ af	خاف	kanخ af	خ eft
AGE(GET OLD)	shref	شرف	kanshref	shref t
AGREE(GET ALONG) AGREE (WITH)	تفاهم fahem تافق faf	تفاهم تافق	kantfahem kanttaf	تفاهم t fahemt تافق t faf
AID	ساعد ع ed عاون ع awen	ساعد عاون	kansaع ed kanع wen	ساعد ع edet عاون ع awent
ALLOW	سمح ل' sme	سمح ل	kansme ل'	سمح ل' sme et

ALTER	beddel غeyyer	بدل غير	kanbadel كانغ'yyer	baddelt غيyyert
AMUSE	nshshet دحek	نشط ضحك	kaneshshet kandeحek	neshshet deحeket
ANALYZE	cellel	حلل	kanحellel	cellelt
ANGRY,BE	elleق	تفلق	kantelleق	elleق
ANNOY	sseddaغ besselع la	مدع بسئل على	kansedeغ besseletع la	seddeغet bsseletع la
ANSWER	red jaweb	رد جاوب	kanred kanjaweb	raddit jawebt
APPEAR	dher ban	ظهر بان	k dher kanban	dheret bent
APPLAUD	bbel sffeق	طبل سفق	kanbbel kansfeق	bbelet sffeقet
APPLY	abbaق	طبق	kanbbeق	bbeقet
APPLY FOR	ddemط alab	قدم طلب	kanddemط alab	ddemetط alab
APPOINT	yyenع	عين	kanع'yyen	yyentع
APPROACH	erre men	قرب	kanقarrb	rrbet
APPROVE	belق	قبل	kanbelق	beltق
ARGUE	naqesh tخ asem مع a	ناقش تخاصم مع	kannaqesh kantخ assem	naqesht tخ asemt مع a
ARRANGE	neضem ratteb	نظم رتب	kanadam kanrateb	neddemt rettebt
ARREST SOMEONE	shed حbes قبطala	شد حبس قبط على	kanshed kanحbes kanقbetع la	shddit cheset qbetع ala
ARRIVE	wsel	وصل	kanwsel	wselet
ARRIVE,TO MAKE	wessel	وصل	kanwssel	wsselt
ASCEND	leط	طلع	kanleط	leطet
ASK	sقsa sewwel	سقمسى سؤل	kanseقsi kansewel	seقسit sewwelt
ASK(IN MARRIAGE)	tebخ	خطب	kantebخ	tebetخ
ASSEMBLE(PARTS)	rekkeb	ركب	kanrekkeb	rekkebt
ASSEMBLE	jtameع	جتمع	kanjtameع	jtameع t
ASSIGN	yyenع	عين	kanع'yyen	yyentع
ASSOCIATE WITH	aleط مع a	تخالط مع	kantaleط	aleط مع a
ATTACK	hjemع la tغered l'	هجم تعرض ل	kanjemع kantغered	hjemet tغeredt
ATTEMPT	awelح	حاول	kanحawel	aweltح
ATTEND	der fح	حضر ف	kanحder f	deret fح
ATTENTION,PAY	red baloo حda rasso	رد بالو حضى راسو	kanred bali kanحdi rasi	reddit bali حdit rasi
AVOID	tjenneb	تجنب	kantjenneb	tjennebt
BANKRUPT,GO	fles	فلس	kanfles	fleset

BANTER	tfella	تفلى	kantfella	tfallit
BARGAIN	tshetter	تشطّر	kantshetter	tshettaret
BARK	nbeح	نبح	.kanbeح	nbeح t
BATHE	غ sel tخم mem	غسل تعمّم	kanغ sel kantخم emme m	غ salet tخم emment
BE	kan	كان	kankun	koont
BEAT (DRUM)	طbbel	طبّل	kanطbbel	طbbelt
BEAT(SOMEONE)	غ leb dreb	غلب ضرب	kanغ leb kandreb	غ lebt drebt
BECOME	wella	ولّى	kanwelli	wellit
BECOME ACCUSTOMED	wallef	ولّف	kanwellef	welleft
BEFRIEND	tsaحeb م ع a	تصاحب مع	kansaحeb	tsaحebt
BEG	ط leb	طلب	kanط leb	ط lebet
BEGIN	bda	بدى	kanbda	bdit
BELCH/BURP	tgerreع	تكرّع	kantgerreع	tgerreع et
BELIEVE IN	تا ق f'	تاق ف	kanti ق f'	te ق et
BELIEVE IN	aamen b' sedde ق	امن ب صدّق	kanamen b' kansedde ق	amment b' sedde ق
BENEFIT FROM	stafed men	ستفد من	kanstafed	stafedt men
BETRAY	ح an	خان	kanحoon	ح ent
BEWITCH	سح er l'	سحر	kansحer l'	سحert l'
BIGGER,MAKE	wesseع kbber	وسّع كبّر	kanwesseع kankbber	wesseع et kbberet
BIRTH,GIVE	wled	ولد	kanwled	wledet
BITE	ع ad	عضّ	kanع ed	ع eddit
BLAST	frek	فرك	kanfrek	frekt
BLOW UP (WITH AIR)	nfeح	نفخ	kanfeح	nfeح t
BLOW UP	fergeع	فرّكع	kanfergeع	fergeع et
BOIL	طeyyeb غlla	طيّّب غلى	kanطayeb kanغelli	طayyebt غellit
BORN,BE	tzad ق laح	تزاّد خلاق	kantzad kanق laح	tzedt ق laح it
BORROW	tsalef	تسلف	kansalef	tsalleft
BOTHER	sadaع basal ع la	صدّع بسلّ على	kansadaع kanbasal ع la	sadaع et baselt ع la
BOW	ح dar	حدر	kanحdar	ح dart
BRAG	fshar	فشّر	kanfshar	fshart
BREAK	harres	هرّس	kanharres	harreset
BROKEN,BE	t'harres	تهرّس	kant'haras	tharrest
BREAK DOWN (MACHINE)	tحasser	تخسّر	kantحaser	tحasert
BREATHE	tnafes	تنفّس	kantnafes	tnafeset
BREATHLESS,BE	سحaf	سحف	kansحaf	سحaft

BRING	jab	جَاب	kanjib	jabt
BRUSH (HAIR)	mshat	مَشَطَ	kanmshat	mshaطet
BUDGET MONEY	aseb ع la	حَاسِبَ عَلَى	kanaseb ع la	asebt ع la
BUILD	bna	بَنَى	kanbni	bnit
BURN	rag/حrag	حَرَك/حَرَقَ	kanrag	ragت
BURNT,BE	t'rag/	تَحَرَك/تَحَرَقَ	kant'rag	ragت
BURST(PIPE)	tfargaع	تَفَرَّكَعَ	kantfargaع	tfargaع
BURY	dfan	دَفَنَ	kandfan	dfent
BUY	shra/عataع	قَطَعَ الْوَرَقَةَ/شَرَى	kanshri	shrit
CALL	ayaع l/ع la	عَيَّطَ عَلَى	kanayaع	ayaطt
CALL ON THE PHONE	dreb tilifone ayaع l' ط	خَرَّبَ التِّلِفُونِ عَيَّطَ ...	kandrab kanayaع	drabt ayaطt f'
CONGRATULATE	hanna	هَنَّى	kanhani	hannit
CALM,BE (GET RID OF STH)	t'hanna	تَهَنَّى	kant'hanna	t'hanit
CAN	dar	قَدَرَ	kanqdar	qdart
CAMP	ayem	خَيَّمَ	kanayem	yemt
CANCEL	daf	حَدَفَ	kanqdaf	qdeft
CAPTURE	baق	قَبِطَ	kanqbaق	baطt
CARE,TAKE	t hala f'	تَهَلَّافَ	kant'halla	t'halit f'
CAREFUL,BE	da raso	حَفِظَ رَاسَهُ	kanqdi rasi	qdit rasi
CARRY	haz	هَزَّ	kanhaz	hazit
CARVE(WOOD)	nqash	نَقَشَ	kanqash	nqasht
CASH	sarraf	صَرَفَ	kansarref	sarraft
CATCH	shedd baق bad	شَدَّ قَبِطَ قَبَضَ	kanshed kanqbaق kanqbed	shadit baطt baضt
CATCH UP (WITH)	baق a' ع la ط ع la	لَحَقَ خَلَطَ عَلَى	kanlbaق kanqbaق	baق a' ع la ط ع la
CAUSE	sabab tsabeb f'	سَبَّبَ تَسَبَّبَ ف.....	kansabab kantsabeb	sabaطbt tsabebt f'
CELEBRATE	tafel b'	حَتَفَلَ ب	kanqtafel	tafelt
CENSOR(PRICES,FILM)	raqeb	رَاقَبَ	kanraqeb	raqebt
CHALLENGE	t'adda	تَحَدَّى	kant'adda	t'addit
CHANGE	ayer baddal	غَيَّرَ بَدَّلَ	kanayer kanbaddal	ayert baddelt
CHANGE(MONEY)	sarref	صَرَفَ	kansarref	sarrefit
CHANGE(WEATHER)	tbaddel	تَبَدَّلَ	kanbaddel	baddelt
CHARGE,BE IN	tkallef b'	تَكَلَّفَ ب	kantkalef	tkalleft
CHEAT	ash	غَشَّ	kanqash	qasheet
CHEAT(EXAM)	nqal	نَقَلَ	kanqal	qalet
CHEAT OUT OF	shmat	شَمَتَ	kanshmat	shmet
CHEAT ON	an	خَانَ	kanqoun	qant
CHEW	mash	مَضَغَ	kanmda	mdaغt

CHOOSE	خtar	ختار	kanخtar	خtarث
CHURN	مخa	مخض	kanmخed	mخadt
CLAP	قsafe	مفق	kansefaق	safeقت
CLARIFY	شراح waddeح	شرح وضّح	kanshraح kanwaddeح	shraحت waddeحت
CLATTER	ققab	قرقب	kanققab	ققabقت
CLEAN	ناضaf	نخف	kannadaf	nadaft
CLEAN(PIPES)	سareح	سرح	kansarreح	sareحت
CLEAR AWAY,OFF	ناقا چayad	نقى حيد	kannaقي kanچayed	nقit چyedt
CLIMB	طla	طلع	kanطla	طlaعت
CLOG	قناخ	خنق	kanخناق	خناقت
CLOSE	sed	سد	kan'sad	sadit
CLOSE EYES	غameض	غمض	kanغامmed	غامmadet
COLD,BE	bared	برد	kanbred	brdt
COLD,MAKE	bareed	برد	kanbarred	barradt
COLLAPSE	thdcam tardam راب	تهدم تردم راب	kanthadam kanterdam kanrib	thaddamt tardamt rabt
COLLECT	jmaع	جمع	kanjmaع	jmaعت
COME	ja	جا	kanji	jit
COME BY	دازع la خla.طlaخ	داز على خلط على	kandouz kanخlatع la	dezt خla.طlaعت
COME BACK	wella rjaع	ولى رجع	kanwalli kanrjaع	waleet rjaعت
COMMENT	قllaع	علق	kanعallaق	قllaعت
COMPARE	shabbah قaren bin	شبه قارن بين	kanshbbah kanقaren	shbbehet قarent
COMPLAIN ABOUT	tshaka min	تشكى من	kantshakka	'shakkit min
COMPLAIN TO	tshaka ع la	تشكى على	kantshakka	tshakkit
COMPLETE	kammel	كمل	kankammel	kamelt
CONCENTRATE	rakaz	ركّز	kanrakkaz	rakkazt
CONCERN	hama	هم	kanham	hammit
CONCERNED WITH,BE	htam	هتم	kanhtam	htammit
CONCLUDE	sala b' خtam	سلى ب ختم	kansali b' kanخtam	salit خtam
CONFESS	تaref	اعترف	kanتaref	تareft
CONFUSE	چayyer	حير	kanچayer	چayyert
CONFUSED ,BE	حar	حار	kanحir	حart
CONGRATULATE	hanna	هنى	kanhanni	hannit
CONJUGATE	sarref	مرف	kansarref	sarref
CONNECT	لاقa رباط	لاقى ربط	kanلاقi kanرباط	لاقit رباطet

CONSULT	tshawer مَع a	تَشاور مع	kantshawer	tshawert
CONTACT	taص al	تَصَل	kantaص el	taص clt
CONTENT WITH,BE(SATISFIED)	rda ع la	رَضى على	kanر ض i ع la	rdit ع la
CONTINUE ON	zad	زاد	kanzid	zadt
CONTINUE STUDIES	tabaع	تابع	kantabeع	tabeع t
CONTRIBUTE	sahem	ساهم	kansahem	sahemt
CONTROL	takem f raqeb	تَحْكَم ف راقب	kantakem f kanraqeb	takemt f qarent
COOK	ayeb ط	طَبَب	kanayeb ط	ayebt ط
COOPERATE	tawen ع	تعاون	kantawen ع	tawent ع
COPE	sallek	سَلَك	kansallak	sallekt
COPY	ayed ق nqal nsaخ	قَيَّد نقل نسخ	kanayed ق kannqul kansaخ	ayedt ق nqult nsaخ t
CORRECT	sahع	صَحَّح	kansaح	sahع t
COST	swa	سوى	kanswa	swit
COUGH	kaح kح ab	كح كحِب	kankuح kankحub	kaح it kح abt
COUNT	ح sab	حسب	kanح sab	ح sebt
CRAM INTO	sha خ	خَشَى	kanش shee	ش sheet
CRAZY,BE	maح tsaط a	حَلَق تسَطَّى	kanmaح kantsaط a	maح it tsaط it
CRAZY,MAKE	mmaح	حَفَّتْ	kanmmaح	mmaح t
CREATE	laخ	خلق	kanخ la	laخ t
CROSS(ROAD)	taع	قطع	kanع ta	taع t
CROSS-BREED	laاam	لقم	kanlaاam	laاam t
CROW	sayeح ع awag	صَبَّح موك	kansayaح kanع awag	sayeح t ع awegt
CROWDED,BE	tzaحem	تَزاحم	kantzaحem	tzaحemt
CRY	bka	بكى	kanbki	bkit
CRY,MAKE	bakka	بكى	kabakki	bakkit
CULTIVATE	ح rat	حرت	kanح rat	ح rat
CURE	dawa	داوى	kandawi	dawit
CURED,BE	bra tdawa	برى تداوى	kanbra kantdawa	bret tdawit
CUT	taع	قطع	kanع ta	taع t
CUT(HAIR)	ح ssan	حسَن	kanح ssan	ح ssan
CUT(SKIN)/INJURE	jraح	جرح	kanjraح	jraح t
CUT,BE/INJURED BE	tajreح	تَجرح	kantajraح	tjraح t
CUT(A PATTERN FROM CLOTH)	fassal	فَصَّل	kanfassal	fassalt
DAMAGE	ح assser	خَسَّر	kanح assser	ح asssert
DAMPEN	fazzag	فَزَك	kanfaز zag	fazzagt
DAMP,GET	fzag	فَزَك	kanfzag	fzagt

DANCE	شطاج shat	شطج shat	شطاج shat	شطاج shat
DARE	أتجارا tjara	تجارا tjara	أتجارا tjara	أتجارا tjara
DARE (USED IN NEGATIVE FORM)	ق gad gad	قد كد	ق gad kanged	ق gad gadit
DEAFEN	sammak	صمك	kansammak	sammakt
DEAL WITH PEOPLE	عامل tēamel	عامل tēamel	عامل tēamel	عامل tēamelt
DEAL WITH	sallak	سلک	kansallak	sallakt
DECIDE	قرر ق arrar	قرر ق arrar	قرر ق arrar	قرر ق arrert
DECLARE	علن lan	علن lan	علن lan	علن lant
DECLINE	هبط ط hba نزال nzal	هبط نزال	هبط ط hba نزال nzal	هبط ط hba نزال nzalt
DECREASE	هبط ط hba نزال nzal نقص nqas	هبط نزال نقص	هبط ط hba نزال nzal نقص nqas	هبط ط hba نزال nzalt نقص nqast
DEDICATE	هدي hda	هدي hdi	هدي hdi	هدي hdit
DEFEAT	غلب lab	غلب lab	غلب lab	غلب labt
DEFEND	دافع على la	دافع على la	دافع على la	دافع على la
DEFINE	حدد addad	حدد addad	حدد addad	حدد addadt
DEFY	تحدى tchadda	تحدى tchadda	تحدى tchadda	تحدى tchaddit
DELAY	عطل attal أخر achar	عطل أخر	عطل attal أخر achar	عطل attalt أخر achart
DELAYED, BE	أخر lachar	أخر lachar	أخر lachar	أخر lachart
DEPRIVE	حرر ram	حرر ram	حرر ram	حرر ramet
DESCEND	هبط ط hba نزال nzal	هبط نزال	هبط ط hba نزال nzal	هبط ط hba نزال nzalt
DESCRIBE	وصف wsaf	وصف wsaf	وصف wsaf	وصف wsaft
DESERVE	ستحق stah	ستحق stah	ستحق stah	ستحق stahit
DESIGN	خطط ط hax	خطط ط hax	خطط ط hax	خطط ط haxt
DESIRE STRONGLY	مات على la	مات على la	مات على la	مات على la
DESTROY	خرب arrab مزا mazza هدم haddam	خرب مزا هدم	خرب arrab مزا mazza هدم haddam	خرب arrabt مزا mazza هدم haddamt
DEVELOP	طور ط awwar تقدم taddam	طور تقدم	طور ط awwar تقدم taddam	طور ط awwart تقدم taddamt
DEVELOP (FILM)	خرج arrej	خرج arrej	خرج arrej	خرج arrejt
DIE	مات mat	مات mat	مات mat	مات matt
DIFFER	ختلف talef	ختلف talef	ختلف talef	ختلف taleft
DIFFICULT, MAKE	تكره على la	تكره على la	تكره على la	تكره على la
DIG	حفر far	حفر far	حفر far	حفر fart
DIGEST	هضم ham	هضم ham	هضم ham	هضم hdamt
DINNER, HAVE	تعشى asha	تعشى asha	تعشى asha	تعشى asheet
DIRECT	وجه wajjeh	وجه wajjeh	وجه wajjeh	وجه wajjeht
DIRECT (AS AN ORDER)	أمر mer	أمر mer	أمر mer	أمر mert

DIRTY	wasseخ	وسخ	kanwasseخ	wasseخt
DIRTY, GET	twasseخ	توسخ	kantwasseخ	twasseخt
DISAPPEAR	barغ	غبر	kanbarغ	bartغ
DISCIPLIN	addab rabba	أدب رأى	kan'iddab kanrabbi	addabt rabbeet
DISCOVER	ktashef	كتشف	kanktashef	ktasheft
DISCUSS	naqesh tdaker مع a	تناقش تذاكر مع	kannaqesh kanddaker	naqeshi tdakert
DISLIKE (USE IN NEGATIVE FORM)	malح	حمل	kanmalح	maltح
DISMANTLE	al pyas ditashiح	حل بيأس ديلاشي	alح	alleetح
DISMOUNT	hbat nzal	هبط نزل	kanhbat kannzal	hbatطet nzalt
DISSOLVE	dawwab	دوب	kandawwab	dawwabt
DISTRIBUTE	faraق wazeغ	فرق وزع	kanfaraق kanwazeغ	farraqت wazegt
DISTANCE ONESELF FROM	ba'ad min	بعد من	kanba'ad min	ba'ad et min
DISTURB	shwashع la	شوش على	kanshwashع la	shwashtع la
DEVIDE	samق	قسم	kanqsam	samtق
DIVORCE	qallaط	طلق	kanqallaط	qallatق
DIZZY, GET	daخ	خاخ	kandouخ	daخت
DIZZY, MAKE	dawwaخ	دوخ	kandawwaخ	dawwaخت
DO	saweb dar	صاوب دار	kansaweb kandir	saweht dart
DRAG	jar	جر	kanjar	jarit
DRAW	rssam	رسم	kanrsam	rsamet
DRAW UP (WATER FROM A WELL)	jbad	جبد	kanjbed	jbet
DREAM	lam b'ح	حلم ب	kanlam b'ح	lamt b'ح
DRESS	lbass	لبس	kanlbass	lbast
DRESS UP (SLANG)	tfarkess	تفركس	kantfarkes	tfarkest
DRINK	shrab	شرب	kanshreb	shrebt
DRINK, MAKE	sharreb	شرب	kanshrreb	shrrebt
DRIP	tarق	قطر	kanqtar	tartق
DRIVE	agص	صاق/صاك	kanougص	agtص
DRIVE CRAZY	mmaق	حرق	kanmmaق	mmaقت
DROP	atح	طاح	kanatح	atحت
DROP, MAKE	ayyaحط	طبخ	kanayyaحط	ayyaحت
DROP BY	qahح atط	لحق على خلط على	kanqahح kanatط	qahحت atطت
DROWN	qaraغ	غرق	kanqaraغ	qaragtغ
DRUNK, GET	seker	سكر	kansker	sekert
DRY	wkaح nshaf ybess	وكى نشف يبس	kanwkaح kannshaf kanybess	wkagtح nshaft ybest

DRY SOMETHING	nashshaf yabass	نشف يبس	kan nashaf kanyabbas	nashshaft yabbast
DRY(A WET FLOOR)	jaffef	جفف	kanjaffef	jaffeft
DUMP	laح rma	لاح رمى	kalouح kanrmi	laح t rmit
DYE	sbaغ	صبغ	kansbaغ	sbaغ t
EARN	sawaer rbaح	صوّر ربح	klansawwer kanrbaح	sawwer t rbaح t
EASY,MAKE	sahhel	سهل	kansahhel	sahhelt
EAT	kla	كلى	kanakoul	klit
EAT BREAKFAST	fط ar	فطر	kanfط ar	fط art
EAT LUNCH	tغ ada	تغدى	kantغ ada	tغ addit
EAT DINNER	tغ asha	تعشى	kantغ asha	tغ ashit
ECONOMIZE	قتased	قتصد	kanقتased	قتasedt
EFFACE	msaح	مسح	kanmsaح	msaح t
ELECT	ntaح eb	انتخب	kanntaح eb	ntaح ebt
ELIMINATE	حdaf zawel	حذف زول	kanحdal kanzawel	حdaft zawwelt
EMBARRASS	حshsham	حشم	kanحshsham	حshshamt
EMBARRASSED,BE	حsham	حشم	kanحsham	حshamt
EMBRACE	قanaح	عناق	kanقanaح	قanaح t
EMBRACE ISLAM	slam	سلم	kanslam	slamt
EMIGRATE	hajar	هاجر	kanhajar	hajert
EMPTY	خwa fraغ	خوى فرغ	kanخwi kanfraغ	خwit fraغ t
ENCOURAGE	shajaغ	شجع	kanshajjaغ	shajjaغ t
END	sala kammel	سلى كمل	kansali kankammel	salit kammelt
ENDUCE	sbar	صبر	kansbar	sbart
ENGRAVE	nقash	نقش	kanنقash	nنقash t
ENJOY	tbarreع	تبرع	kantbareع	tbaraع et
ENLARGE	kabbar wassaع	كبر وسع	kankabbar kanwassaع	kabbart wassaع t
ENLIGHTEN	ضwwa	ضوى	kanضwwi	ضwwit
ENROLL	tsajjel	تسجل	kantsajjel	tsajjelet
ENSLAVE	staع bad	استعبد	kanstaع bad	staع badt
ENTER	dخal	دخل	kandخal	dخalt
ENVY	حsad	حسد	kanحsad	حsad t
EQUAL	sawa gad قاد	ساوى كد قد	kansawi kangad kanقاد	sawit gadit قادit
ERASE	msaح mحa	مسح معى	kanmsaح kannمح i	msaح t mح it

ESCAPE	hrab	هرب	kanhrab	hrabt
ESTIMATE	qddar	قدر	kanqddar	qddart
EVACUATE _(HOUSE/COUNTRY)	خwa	خوری	kanخwi	خwit
EVICT	خarrej	خرج	kanخarrej	خarreja
EVOLVE	طاawer	تطور	kantطاawer	tطاawert
EXAGGERATE _(SLANG)	قayye	عيق	kanقayye	قayyeqet
EXAMINE	قallab	قلب علی	kanقallab	قallabt
EXCHANGE	baddel	بدل	kanbaddel	baddelt
EXCUSE	smaح l'	سمح ل	kansmaح l'	smaحت l'
EXHIBIT	عrad	عرض	kanعrad	عradt
EXIT	خraj	خرج	kanخraj	خrajt
EXPENSIVE, GET	غla	غلی	kanغla	غlit
EXPERIENCE	jarreb	جرب	kanjarreb	jarrebt
EXPERIMENT	jarreb	جرب	kanjarreb	jarrebt
EXPIRE	قqada	تقاضي	kantقqada	tقqadit
EXPLOIT	staغel	ستغل	kanstaغel	staغelet
EXPLAIN	fham شhraح fassar	فهم شرح فسر	kanfham kanshraح kanfassar	fhamet shraحت fassart
EXPORT	saddar	صدر	kansaddar	saddart
EXPRESS	عabbar	عبر	kanعabbar	عabbart
EXTERMINATE	tخالles min	تخلص من	kantخالles	tخالlest
EXPLODE	tfargaع	تفركع	kantfargaع	tfargaعت
EXPLOIT	staغel	استغل	kanstaغel	staغlit
EXPRESS	عbbar	عبر	kanعbbar	عbbart
FACE	wajeh تqabel	واجه تقابل	kanwajeh kantقqabel	wajeh تqabelt
FACILITATE	sahhal	سهل	kansahhal	sahhalt
FAIL	sطاق	سقط	kansطاق	sطاقet
FAINT	sخaf	سخت	kansخaf	sخaft
FALL	حاط	لماح	kanحاط	حاطt
FAIL, MAKE	حayyaط	طیخ	kanحayyaط	حayyeطt
FAKE	zwar	زور	kanzwar	zwwart
FART	قzaح	حزق	kanقzaح	قzact
FALSIFY	zwwar	زور	kanzawwar	zwwart
FAST	sam	سام	kansoum	samt
FEAR	خaf	خاف	kanخaf	خeft
FEED	wkkal	وكل	kanwkkal	wakkelt
FEED FODDER	عallaf	علف	kanعallaf	عallafet
FED, BE FED FODDER	عalaf	علف	kanعalaf	عalafet
FEEL	حاس	حس	kanحاس	حassit
FENCE IN	sayyaj	سبج	kansayyaj	sayyajt
FENCE IN (WITH CACTUS)	zarreb	زرب	kanzarreb	zarrebt

FERMENT	خmar	خمّر	kanخmmar	خmmart
FESTER	حayyeق	قيح	kanحayyeق	حayyeقت
FIGHT (PHYSICALLY)	tdabez	تدابز	kantdabez	tdabezt
FILL	عmar	عمر	kanعmar	عmart
FILL OUT	عmmar	عمر	kanعmmar	عmmart
FILL UP	عmmar	عمر	kanعmmar	عmmart
FILTER	saffa	صفى	kansaffi	saffit
FINANCE	mawwel	موّل	kanmawel	mawwelt
FIND	sab	صاب	kansib	sabt
	jbar	جبر	kanjbar	jbart
	اقا	لقى	kanاقا	لقاet
FINISH	kammel	كمل	kankammel	kammelt
	fadda	فغنى	kanfaddi	faddit
	sala	سالى	kansali	salit
	قادا	قضى	kanقadi	قadeet
FINISHED, BE	tsala	تسلى	kantsala	tsalit
	tkamel	تكمل	kantkamel	tkamelt
FISH	syyad	صيد	kansyyad	syyadt
FIX	حsla	صلح	kanslaح	حslat
	saweb	صاوب	kansaweb	sawebt
FLATTEN	mallas	ملس	kanmallas	mallast
	bazzat	بزط	kanbazzatط	bazzatطt
	garres	كرص	kangarres	garrest
FLATTER (A FEMALE)	تغازel	تغزل	kantغازazel	تغازzelt
FLEE	hreb	هرب	kanhreb	hrebt
FLIP	قleb	قلب	kanقleb	قlebt
FLIRT	دارع la	دار على	kandorع la	darع la
	طlawe	تلوط	kantlaweط	طlawet
FLY	طار	طار	kanطارir	طart
FOLD	طwa	طوى	kanطwec	طwit
	tlwa	تلوى	kantlwa	tlwit
FOLLOW	تباع	تبع	kantتباع	تباعt
FORBID	حarrem	حرّم	kanحarrem	حarremt
FORCE OPEN	فراع	فرع	kanفراع	فراعt
FORGE (SIGNATURE)	zwwer	زور	kanzwwer	zwwert
FORGET	nsa	نسى	kansa	nsit
FORGIVE	سامع	سامع	kansameع	sameعt
FORM (DOUGH)	garres	كرص	kangarres	garrest
FORETELL	تنابأ	تنبا	kantنابأ	تنابأt
FREE	حarrer	حرر	kanحarrer	حarrert
	قلاط	طلق	kanقلاط	قلاطt
FREEZE	jmad	جمد	kanjmad	jmadt
FREEZE SOMETHING	jmmad	جمد	kanjmmad	jmmadt

FRY	قلا	قلى	kanقلى	قلى
FULFILL	قلا قح	حقق	kanقلا قح	قلا قح
FULL, BE(FOOD)	shbaغ	شبع	kanshbaغ	shbaغ t
FUN,MAKE	nshaط dحak tfalla	نشط ضحك تلى	kannshaط kandحak kantfalla	nshaط t dحak t tfallit
FUN OF,MAKE	dحak ع la tfalla ع la	ضحك على تلى على	kandحak kantfalla	dحak t tfallit
GAIN	ksab rbaح	كسب ربح	kanksab kanrbaح	ksab t rbaح t
GAMBLE	qammer	قمر	kanقammer	qammert
GATHER	jmaغ	جمع	kanjmaغ	jmaغ t
GATHER (WITH PEOPLE)	jtameغ	جتمع	kanjtameغ	jtameغ t
GAZE	anzaze baح la	حنز بحلق	kananzaze kanbaح la	anzaz t baح la t
GENERALIZE	ammem	عمم	kanammem	ammemt
GENERATE	waled	ولد	kanwaled	waledt
GET	daح shad	خد شد	kandaح kanshed	daح t shaddit
GET DOWN	hbaط	هبط	kanhbaط	hbaط t
GET OFF	hawwed nzal	هوى نزل	kanhawwed kannzal	hawwed t nzalt
GET ON	rkab ع la ط	ركب طلع	kanrkab kanع la ط	rkab t ع la ط t
GET RID OF	tehana min tخ ales min	تهنى من تخلص من	kanthana kantخ ales	thanit tخ allest
GET SICK	mraض	مرض	kanmraض	mraض t
GET THROUGH	daz min	داز من	kandouz	dezt min
GET UP	nad	ناض	kannood	nadt
GET USED TO	walef	ولف	kanwalef	waleft
GIVE	taع	عطى	kanع ti	tit
GIVE A RIDE	dda wassel	دى وصل	kanddi kanwassel	ddit wasselt
GIVE A SPEECH	tabح	خطب	kanع tab	tab t
GIVE BACK	rajaع rad	رجع رد	kanrajaع kanrad	rajaع t raddit
GIVE OFF	allaط	طلق	kanallaط	allaط t
GIVE PAIN	dar	ضر	kandar	darect
GIVE A PRESENT	hda	هدى	kanhdi	hdit
GLARE AT	anzar f	خنزرف	kananzar f	anzart f
GLEAN	laط	لقت	kanlaط	laط et
GLEAM	lmaع dwa	لمع ضوى	kanlmaع kandwi	lmaع t dwit

GLUE	lassa ق	لصق	kanlassa ق	lassa ق
GO	msha	مشى	kanmshi	mshit
GO AHEAD OF	sba ق	سبق	kansba ق	sba ق
GO BY	daz ع la	داز على	kandouz ع la	daz ع la
GODOWN	حط hba ط nzal	طاح هبط نزل	kanحط kanhba ط kannzal	حط hba ط nzalt
GO FURTHER	zad	زاد	kanzid	zadt
GO OUT	خrej	خرج	kanخrej	خrejt
GO THROUGH	daz min	داز من	kandouz min	dazet min
GO UP	علاط	طلع	kanعلاط	علاط et
GOSSIP ABOUT	hdar f	هخرف	kanhdar f	hdart f
GOVERN	kam ع la	حكم على	kankam ع la	kamt ع la
GRAB	طباق shad	قبط شد	kanطباق kanshad	طباق shadit
GRAZE	رعا	رعى	kanرعا	رعا it(animals)
GREET	sallem ع la	سلم على	kansallem	sallemt
GREET ONE ANOTHER	tsalem	تسالم	kantsalem	tsalemt
GRILL	shwa	شوى	kanshwi	shwit
GRIND	طhan	طحن	kanطhan	طhant
GROW	kbar	كبر	kankbar	kbart
GUARANTEE	dman	ضمن	kandman	dmant
GUARD	حدا ع as	حصى عس	kanحدا kanع as	حdit ع asit
GUIDE	sayer gawed	سير كود	kansayer kangawed	sayert gawedt
HAND	dawez mad	دوز مد	kandawez kanmad	dawezt maddit
HANG	قلا ع	ملق	kanقلا ع	قلا ع
HANG TO DRY	nshar	نشر	kanshar	nshert
HAPPEN	واقعا ط ra jra	وقع طرى جرى	kanواقعا kanط ra kanjra Can't be used	واقعا et ط ret jrit Can't be used
HAPPY, BE	فرا ح	فرح	kanفرا ح	فرا ح t
HAPPY, MAKE	ffra ح	فرح	kanffra ح	ffra ح t
HARVEST	ح sad	حمد	kanح sad	ح sadt
HATCH	خار rej lfa ق ess	تخرج نقش	kanخار rej kanlfa ق ess Can't be used	خار rej et lfa ق ess et Can't be used
HATE	krah	كره	kankrah	kraht
HAVE	ع and	عند	ع andi	kan ع andi
HEALED, BE	bra	برى	kanbra	brit
HEAR	sma ع	سمع	kansma ع	sma ع t
HEAT	ساخ an	سخن	kansaخ an	ساخ ant

HELP	awen sa'ed	عاون ساعد	kanawen kansa'ed	awent sa'edt
HENNA	anna l'	حنى ل	kananni	annit
HERD	sraح	سرح	l:ansraح	sraح t
HESITATE	tradded	تردد	kantradded	traddedt
HIDDEN, MAKE ONESELF	tbbac	تخبّع	tbbac	tbbac
HIDE	abbaح abbaح	خبى خبّع	kanabbaح kanabbaح	abbaح abbaح t
HINT AT	sharek	شارك	kansharek	sharekt
HIRE (A CAR)	kra	كرى	kankri	krit
HIT	drab	ضرب	kandrab	drabt
HIT, BE	tdrab	تضرب	kantdrab	tadrebt
HOLD	shad rfad طباق	شد رشد قبط	kanshad kanrfad kanطباق	shadit rfadit طباقت
HONOR	sharref	شرف	kansherref	shareft
HOPE	tmana	تمنى	kantmana	tmanit
HOUSE	sakkan	سكن	kansakkan	sakkant
HUG	aneق	عنق	kananeق	aneقت
HUG ONE ANOTHER	taneق	تعانق	kantaneق	taneقت
HUNGRY, BE	jaع	جاع	kanjouع	jaع t
HUNT	syyed	صيد	kansyyed	syyedt
HURRY	zreb	زرب	kanzreb	zrebt
HURT	drr	ضر	kandar	darreet
IDENTIFY	t'arref 'rref	تعرف عرف	kant'arref kan'rref	t'arrefit 'rrefit
IGNORE (SLANG)	mayyek لا	ميك على	kanmayyek	mayyekt
ILL, BE	mraض	مرض	kanmraض	mraض t
ILL, MAKE	mrراض	مرض	kanmrراض	mrراض t
IMAGINE	tsawer tayel	تصور تخايل	kantsawwer kanttayel	tsawrit tayelit
IMITATE	llad	قلد	kanllad	lladit
IMPORT	stawred	ستورد	kanstawred	stawredt
IMPOSE	fraض	فرض	kanfraض	fraض t
IMPRISON	sjan shad f'حabes	سجن شد ف الحبس	kansjan kanshad	sjant shadit
IMPROVE	ssanح t'assan	حسن تمسّن	kanssanح kant'assan	ssanح t'assant
IMPROVISE	rtajel	ارتجل	kanrtajel	rtajelit
INCREASE	zad	زاد	kanzid	zadt
INDICATE	bayen	بين	kanbayen	bayyenit
INFECT	adaع	عادى	kanadiع	aditع

KNEAD	ع jan	عجن	kanع jan	ع jant
KNOT	ق da	دق	kandaق	داق it
KNOW	رف raf	عرف	kanع ref	ع ref t
LACK	نق ass	نقص	kannق ass	نق ass et
LAST(TIME)	بقا dam	بقى دام	kanhبقا kandoum	بقا it damet(can't bt used)
LAST(INDUCE)	sbar	هسبر	kansbar	sbar et
LATE,BE	تأخر er طع aaal	تأخر تعطل	kan تأخر er طع aaal	تأخر er t طع aaal t
LATE,MAKE	تأخر er طع aaal	أخر عطل	kan تأخر er طع aaal	تأخر er t طع aaal t
LAUGH	ح ak	ضحك	kandح ak	دح akt
LAUGH,MAKE	ح ak	ضحك	kandح ak	دح akt
LAY DOWN	ح at	حط	kanح ط	ح ط et
LAY EGGS	bayyed	بيض	kanbayyed	bayyed t
LEAD	تزع em	تزع	kantزع em	تزع em t
LEAD TO	dda l' wassel l'	لئى ل وصل ل	kanddi l' kanwassel	ddit l' wassel t
LEAK	sal ق tar	سال قطر	kansil kanق tar	salet(only for things) ق taret
LEAN	تاككا la	تكى على	kantakka	تاككا it la
LEARN	تاع allam	تعلم	kantع allam	تاع allam t
LEAVE	غ ader خ alla رح al خ raj	غادر خلى رحل خرج	kan غ ader خ alli رح al خ raj	غ adert خ allit رح alt خ raj t
LEAVE PERMANENTLY	خ awwa	خوى	kanخ awwi	خ awwit
LEAVE ALONE	خ alla	خلى	kanخ alli	خ allit
LEAVE BEHIND	خ alla	خلى	kanخ alli	خ allit
LEND	سالف	سلف	kansalef	saleft
LENGTHEN	ط aweel	طوّل	kanط awel	ط aweel t
LESSEN	ق allel	قلّل	kanق allel	ق allel t
LET	خ alla	خلى	kanخ alli	خ allit
LET GO OF	ق min	طلق من	kanط la ق	ق min et
LIBERATE	ح arrer	حرّر	kanح arrer	ح arrer t
LIE	kdab	كذب	kankdab	kdab t
LIE (REST)	tmad طع tma	تمد تعطط	kantmad طع tma	tmadit طع tma t
LIFT	haz	هز	kanhaz	hazit
LIGHT	شع al	شعل	kanshع al	شع alt
LIKE	بغ a ع jab	بغى (present) عجب	bغ it(kanbغ i) kayع jabni	kunt باغ i ع jabni
LIGHT	شع al	شعل	kanshع al	شع alt

LIGHTEN(WT)	خ afef	خفف	kanخ afef	خ afeff
LIMIT	ح added ح bass	حد حبس	kanخ added kanخ bass	ح addedt ح basst
LIMP	ع raj	عرج	kanع raj	ع rajet
LINE	سا ط ar	سطر	kansa ط ar	سا ط art
LIST	ق ayyed	قيد	kanق ayyed	ق ayyedt
LIVE (RESIDE)	skan	سكن	kanskun	skant
LOAN	sallef	سلف	kansallef	salleft
LOCK	sad surat	سد سورت	kansad kansurat	sad ي it suratt
LOOK	shaf	شاف	kanshuf	shaft
LOOK AFTER	thalla f ح da	تهلاف حضي	kanthalla f kanح di	thallit f ح dit
LOOK ALIKE	tshabeh	تشابه	kantshabeh	tshabeht
LOOK BEHIND	tlafet	تلفت	kantlafet	tlaffet
LOOK DOWN ON SOMEONE	ح gar	حكر	kanح gar	ح gart
LOOK FOR	ق aleb ع la	قلب على	kanق aleb ع la	ق aleht ع la
LOOK LIKE	shbah ban ب ح al	شبه بان بحال	kanshbah kanban ب ح al	shbaht bent ب ح al
LOOK OUT(WINDOW)	ط al	طل	kanط al	ط alit
LOOSEN	ق la ط ر خ a ر خ af	طلق رخی رخف	kanق la ط kanر خ ee kanر خ af	ق la ط t ر خ eet ر خ aft
LOSE	dayya ع wddar tallef	ضيع ودر تلف	kandayya ع kanwddar kantallef	dayya ع t wddart talleft
LOST, BE	msha twadder	مشی تودر	kanmshi kantwadder	mshit twaddert
LOVE	مات ع la ح ab	مات على حب	kanmut ع la kanح ab	مات ع la ح ab it
LOWER	nazzal habba ط ن ق ass min	نزل هبط نقص من	kannazzal kanhabba ط kannق ass	nazzalt habba ط t ن ق st min
LULL (A BABY TO SLEEP)	rara	راری	kanrari	rarit
MAGNIFY	kabber	كبر	kankabber	kabbert
MAINTAIN	ح afed ع la	حافظ على	kanح afed	ح afedt
MAKE	saweb dar سنا ع	مساب دار صنع	kansaweb kandir kansنا ع	saweht dart سنا ع t
MAKE DIFFICULT FOR S.O	tkarfes ع la	تكرفس على	kantkarfes	tkarfest
MAKE MONEY	رba ح	ربح	kanرba ح	رbe ح t
MALTREAT(DESTROY)	karfes	كرفس	kankarfes	karfest
MANIPULATE	ت ح akkem	تحكم	kantح akem	ت ح akkamt
MANUFACTURE	سنا ع	صنع	kansنا ع	سنا ع t

MARK	nطاق rsham	نقط رشم	kanطاق kanrsham	nطاقt rshamt
MARRY	tzawaj	تزوج	kantzawej	tzawejt
MARRY OFF	zawej	زوج	kantzawej	zawejt
MASSAGE(HAMMAM)	kassel	كسل	kankassel	kasselt
MATTER	ham	هم	kayhami	hamni
MEAN	ع na	عنى	kanع ni	ع nit
MEASURE	ع bar	عبر	kanع bar	ع bart
MEDIATE	طwase	توسط	kantطwase	طwaseطt
MEET	لاقa	تلاقى	kantلاقa	لاقeet
MELT	dab	داب	kandub	debet
MEMORIZE	حfad	حفض	kanحfad	حfadt
MENACE	هدdad	هدد	kanهدadded	haddedt
MESS UP	karfess	كرفس	kankarfess	karfest
MIGRATE	hajar	هجر	kanhajer	hajert
MILK	حlab	حلب	kanحlab	حlabt
MISTAKE,MAKE	طlaغ	غلط	kanطlaغ	طlaغt
MISTAKE FOR	shabbah f'	شبه ف	kanshabbah	shbbeht
MISS(A BUS)3RD PERSON	hrab ع la	هرب على	kanhrab	hrabt ع la
MIX	طallaخ	خلط	kanطallaخ	طallaخt
MONITOR(EXAM)	حda حras	حصى حرس	kanحdi kanحras	حdit حrast
MONOPOLIZE	حtaقer	احتكر	kanحtaقer	حtaقert
MOTIVATE	حaffeز	حفز	kanحaffeز	حaffezt
MOVE SOMETHING	حarrek كاحez	حرك كحز	kanحarrek kankaحez	حarrekt kachaعتz
MOVE	تارrek tkaحez	تحرك تكحز	kantحarrek kantkaحez	تارrekt tkaحعتz
MOVE AWAY FROM	baعeed min	بعد من	kanbaعeed	baعeedt
MOVE RESIDENCE	تawwel رحal	تحول رحل	kantحawwel kanرحal	تawwelt رحalt
MURDER	قتal	قتل	kanقتal	قتalt
NAME	samma	سمى	kansammi	sammit
NEAR	قarreب	قرب	kanقarrebe	kanقarrebt
NEED	حتaj	ححتاج	kanحتaj	حتajet
NEGLECT	smaح f' farreط	سمع ف فرط	kansmaح f' kanfarreط	smaحet f' farreطt
NOISE,MAKE	saddaع	صدع	kansaddaع	saddaعت
NOMINATE	rashshaح	رشح	kanrashshaح	rashshaحت
NOTICE	لاحed	لاحظ	kanلاحed	لاحedt
OBEY	طاعa	طاع	kanطاعa	طاعat
OBJECT	عارضed	عارض	kanعارضed	عارضedt

OBLIGE	frad bazez	فرض بِزُز	kanfrad kanbazez	fradt bazezt
OBSERVE	laحed	لاحظ	kanlaحed	laحedt
OCCUPY	حtal	احتل	kanحtel	حtallit
OCCUR	wقاغ jra	وقع جری	kanwقاغ kanjri Can't be used	wقاغet jrat Can't be used
OFFER	hda	هدی	kanhdi	hdit
OIL	zayyet	زیت	kanzayyet	zayyet
OLD, GET	shraf	شرف	kanshraf	shrefet
OPEN	ftaح حal	فتح حل	kanftaح kanحal	ftaحت حallit
OPERATE (SURGICAL)	ftaح	افتح	kanftaح	ftaحتet
OPPRESS	عddab	عذب	kanعddab	عddabt
ORDER SOMETHING	طlab	طلب	kanطlab	طlabt
ORDER SOMEONE	amar	امر	kanamar	amert
ORGANIZE	naddam	نظم	kanaddam	naddamt
OVERCOME	tغaleb	تغلب	kantغaleb	tغalebt
OWE	tsal	تسال	kantsal	tsالet
OWED BY SOMEONE, BE	tsal	تسال	kantsal	tsالet
OWN	mlak	ملك	kanmlak	mlakt
PACIFY	haddan	هدن	kanhaddan	haddent
PACK	jmaغ	جمع	kanjmaغ	jmaغت
PAINT	sbaغ	صبغ	kansbaغ	sbaغت
PANT	nhaj	نهج	kannhaj	nhajt
PARDON	sameح	سامح	kansameح	sameحت
PARK (A CAR)	blassa	بلامسى	kanblassi	blassit
PART	wazeغ fareق	وزع فرق	kanwazeغ kanfareق	wazeغت fareقت
PARTICIPATE	sharek	شارك	kansharek	sharekt
PARTY	حtafel	حتفل	kanحtafel	حtafelt
PASS	daz fat	داز فات	kanduz kanfut	dazt fett
PASS (EXAM)	njaح f'	نجع ف	kanjaح	njaحت
PASS BY	daz ع la	داز على	kanduz ع la	dazت ع la
PASTE	lassaق	لصق	kanlasseق	lasseقت
PATIENT, BE	sbar	صبر	kansbar	sbart
PAY	dfaغ l' خllas	دفع ل خلص	kandfaغ l' kanخllas	dfaغت l' خllast
PAID, BE	tخllas	تخلص	kantخllas	tخllast
PAY BACK	rad l'	رد ل	kanred l'	raddit l'
PEEL	قasher	قشر	kanقasher	قashert
PEEL (SKIN)	tقasher	تقشر	kantقasher	tقashert

PERFORM	قام لعب matal	قام لعب مثل	قام لعب kanl kanmatal	قام لعب amt l abt mattalt
PERMIT	خ sma خ 1'	خلى سمح	خ kan خalli kansma خ 1'	خ allit sma خ 1'
PERSUADE	ع na ق	قنع	ع kan قna ق	ع na ق t
PHOTOGRAPH	sawwar	صور	sawwer	sawwert
PHOTOGRAPHED, BE	tsawwar	تصور	tkansawwer	tsawwert
PICK (LIGHT FRUIT)	ق taf jna	قطف جنى	ق kan تاف kanjni	ق taft jnit
PIERCE	ق ab	ثقب	ق kan قab	ق abt
PILE UP	ع arrem	عزم	ع kan عarrem	ع arremt
PLAN	خ attat naddem	خطة نظم	خ kan عattat kannaddem	خ attatt naddemt
PLANT	ع zra	زرع	ع kan zra	ع zra t
PLAY	لعب l ab	لعب	لعب kanl لعب	لعب l abt
PLEASE	ع jab	عجب	ع kay عjabni	ع jab(at)ni
PLOW	ح rat	حرت	ح kan حrat	ح ratt
PLUCK	rayyesh	ريش	rayyesh	rayyesht
POINT	ع aat f' shayyer	نقطة شير	ع kanna عaat f' kanshayyer	ع aat f' shayyert
POISON	sammem	سمم	sammem	sammemt
POISONED, BE	tsammem	تسمم	kantsammem	tsammemt
POLLUTE	lawet	لوث	lawet	lawett
POSSESS	ملك mlak	ملك	ملك kan ملك	ملك mlakt
POSTPONE	أجل ajjal	أجل	أجل kan أجل	أجل ajjalt
POUR	خ wa kub	خوى كب	خ ka خwi kankub	خ wit kubit
PRACTICE	ع tdareb ق ba	تدرب على طبق	ع kan تدرب ba	ع tdarebt ق bbba
PRAISE	مدح mda	مدح	مدح kan مدح	مدح mda t
PRAY	salla	صلى	salli	sallit
PRECEDE	سبق sba	سبق	سبق kansba	سبق sba t
PREFER	faddel	فضل	faddel	fddalt
PREPARE	sawweb wajjed	صاوب وجد	sawweb kan wajjed	sawwebt wajjedt
PRESSURE	ط d	ضغط	ط kan د	ط d t
PRETEND	ح dar b bayyen blli	دار بحال بين بلى	ح kandir bayyen	ح dar b bayyent
PREVENT	ع mna ح ssar	منع حصر	ع kannna ح kan ssar	ع mna t ح sart
PRINT	ع ba	طبع	ع kan با	ع ba t
PRODUCE	نتج ntaj	نتج	نتج kantaj	نتج ntajt

PROFIT	rbaح stafed	ربح استفد	kanrbaح kanstafed	rbaح t stafedt
PROGRESS	tqaddem	تقدم	kan tqaddem	tqaddemt
PROHIBIT	mnaغ	منع	kanmnaغ	mnaغ t
PROMISE	waغed	واعد	kanwaغed	waغedt
PRONOUNCE	nطaq	نطق	kanنطaq	nطaq t
PROPHECY	tnabaأ	تنبأ	kan tnabaأ	tnabaأ t
PROPOSE	hareج	قترح	kan hareج	hareج t
PROTECT	maح	حمى	kanmaح	maح t
PROUD, BE	ftaخer	فتخر	kanftaخer	ftaخert
PRUNE	zbar	زبر	kanzbar	zbart
PUBLISH	nshar	نشر	kanshar	nshart
PULL	jbad jar	جبد جر	kanjbad kanjar	jbedt jarrit
PUNISH	aqebع	عاقب	kanaqebع	aqebع t
PUSH	dfaغ	دفع	kan dfaغ	dfaغ t
PUSH A BUTTON	warrek ع la brak ع la	ورك على برك على	kanwarrek kanbrak	warrekt brakt
PUT	طah dar	حط دار	kanطah kandir	طah t dart
PUT DOWN	طah	حط	kanطah	طah t
PUT OUT (LIGHT)	faط	طفى	kanfaط	faط t
PUT THROUGH THE WRINGER	tkarfess ع la	تكرفس على	kan'karfess	tkarfest
PUT TOGETHER (PARTS)	rakkeb	ركب	kanrakkeb	rakkebt
QUARREL	tخassem	تخاصم	kan tخassem	tخasemt
QUIET, BE	skat	سكت	kanskut	skat't
QUIET, MAKE	skkat	سكت	kansakkat	sakkatt
QUIT	msha bحal(+P) غader	مشى بحالو غادر	kanmshi bحali kanغader	mshit bحali غadert
RAIN	sab طahet shitta	صب طاحت الشتا	katsub kanطahet shitta	sabat طahet shitta
RAISE	rfaغ haz	رفع هز	kanrfaغ kanhaz	rfaغ t hazzit
RAISE CHILDREN	rabba	ربى	kanrabbi	rabbeet
RAISED, BE	trabba	تربى	kantrabba	trabbeet
RAPE	sabغ	غصب	kan sabغ	sabغ t
REACH	wssal l'	وصل ل	kanwssal	wssalet l'
READ	qra	قرى	kan qra	qrit
RECEIVE (A LETTER)	shad	شد	kanshad	shaddit
RECEIVE (A GUEST)	tdayef	بصافى	kantdayef	tdayeft
RECOGNIZE	tعارref	تعرف	kan tعارref	tعارref t
RECONSIDER	saleح	مالح	kansaleح	saaleح t
RECORD	sajjel	سجل	kansajjel	sajjelt

INFORM	ع lam خ bar	علم خبر	kanع lam kanخ bar	ع lamt خ bart
INHERIT	wret	ورث	kanwret	wrett
INJURE	jraح	جرح	kanjraح	jraح t
INSPECT(EDUCATION)	fattesh	فتش	kanfattesh	fattesh t
INSTALL	blassa rakkeb	بلاص ركب	kanblassi kanrakkeb	blassit rakkebt
INSULT	ع ayer f' sab f'	عايرف سب ف	kanع ayer kansab	ع ayert sabit
INTEGRATE	dmaj	دمج	kandmaj	dmajt
INTEREST	ham	هم	kanham	hamit
INTERFERE	لداخ.خ el	تدخل	kanلداخ.خ el	لداخ.خ el t
INTERRUPT	ع عن طاق	قاطع	kanع عن طاق	ع عن طاق t
INTRODUCE	ق addem	قدم	kanق addem	ق addemt
INVADE ONE'S SPACE	ق dayc	ضيق	kandayc	ق dayc t
INVENT	ع tareخ	خترع	kanع tareخ	ع tareخ t
INVITE	ع radع la	عرض على	kanع radع la	ع radع la t
INVITED,BE	ل ع arred	تعرض	kantع arred	ل ع redt
IRON	ح added	حدد	kánح added	ح added t
IRRIGATE	sga سقا	سقى سقى	kansgi kansق	sgit سقت
IRRITATE	ع ق al	قلز	kanع ق al	ع ق al t
IRRITATED	ع ق al	تقلق	kantع ق al	ع ق al t
ISOLATE	hammesh ع zal	همش عزل	kanhammesh kanع zel	hammesht ع zelt
JEALOUS,BE	ع arع la	غار على	kanع irع la	ع artع la
JOKE	dح ak tfalla تمالا	ضحك تفلى تملغ	kandح ak kantfalla kantmala	dح akt tfallit تمالا t
JOIN SOMEONE	ط laخ all	خلط على	kanط laخ	ط laخ t
JUDGE	ح kam f' ح asseb	حكم ف حاسب	kanح kam f' kanح asseb	ح kamet f' ح assebt
JUMP	نا ق ez	نقز	kannaق ez	نا ق ezt
JUSTIFY	warra ع allal	ورى علل	kanwarri kanع allal	warrit ع allalat
KEEP	ح afedع la	حافظ على	kanح afed	ح afedtع la
KEEP HOUSE	gabel dda ق abel	كابل الدار قابل	kangabel kanق abel	gabelt dar ق abelt
KICK	shat ق daf ر kal	شات قدف ركل	kanshout kanق daf kanrkal	shatt ق daft rkalt
KIDNAP	خ taf	خطف	kanخ taf	خ telt
KISS	bas	باس	kanhouss	besst

REDUCE	nقاس	نقص	kanقاس	nقاست
REFORM	slaح	صلح	kanslaح	slaحت
REFUSE	rfad	رفض	kanrfed	rfedt
REFUTE	nfa	نفي	kannfi	nfit
REGRET	ndam	ندم	kanndam	ndamt
REIMBURSE	ضweع	عوّض	kanضaweع	ضwwaع
REJOICE	fraح	فرح	kanfraح	fraحت
RELAX	rayyeح rtaح	رّيح رتاح	kanrayyeح kanrtaح	rayyeحت rtaحت
RELEASE	sarreح قلاط	سارح طلق	kansarreح kanقلاط	sarreحت قلاطت
RELY ON	عawwelع la	عول على	kanعawwel	عawwelt
REMAIN	glass bقا	كلس بقي	kanglass kanbقا	glasst bقیت
REMEMBER	kalع tfaker	مقل على تفكر	kanعkal kantfakker	kalع tfakkert
REMIND	fakker	فكر	kanfakker	fakkert
REMOVE	zawel حayyed	زول حيد	kanzawwel kanحayyed	zawwelt حayyedt
RENEW	jadded	جدد	kanjadded	jaddedet
RENT	kra	كري	kankri	krit
REPAIR	slaح saweb	صلح صارب	kanslaح kansaweb	slaحت sawebt
REPEAT	عawed	عارد	kanعawed	عawedt
REPENT	tab	تاب	kantub	tabt
REPLACE	ضwwaع	عوّض	kanعawwed	عawwedt
REPLY	rad	رد	kanrad	raddeet
REQUEST	طlab min	طلب من	kanطlab	طlabt
REQUIRE	طlab	طلب	kanطlab	طlabt
RESEMBLE	shbah	شبه	kanshbah	shbaht
RESIGN	staقel	استقل	kanstaقel	staقelit
RESIST	قawem	قاوم	kanقawem	قawemt
RESPECT	حtareem	حترم	kanحtareem	حtareemt
RESPOND	rad jaweb	رد جاوب	kanrad kanjaweb	radit jawebt
REST	rayyeح rtaح	رّيح رتاح	kanrayyeح kanrtaح	rayyeحت rtaحت
RETIRE	عedعاقا	تقاعد	kanعedعاقا	عedعتاقا
RETURN (TO A PLACE)	walla rjaع	ولى رجع	kanwalli kanrjaع	wallit rjaعت
RETURN SOMETHING	rjaع rad	رجع رد	kanrjaع kanrad	rjjaعت raddit
REVIEW	rajeع	راجع	kanrajeع	rajeعت

RIDE	rkeb	ركب	kanrkeb	rkebt
RIDE, GIVE A	dda rakkeb wassel	دئى ركب وصل	kanddi kanrakkeb kanwassel	ddit rakkebt wasselt
RINSE	shallal	شال	kanshallal	shalialt
RISE (LIKE THE SUN)	علاط	طلع	كانطلا	تلاط
RISE (TO GET UP)	فاق	فاق	كانفيق	تاق
FOT	fsad	فسد	kanfsad	fsadt
ROUND, GO	dawwer	ضور	kandawwer	dwwert
RUB	حak	حك	كانحuk	حakit
RUN	jra	جری	kanjri	jrit
RUN s.o. THROUGH THE WRINGER	karfess ع la	كرفس على	kankarfess	karfesst
(BE RUN THROUGH THE WRINGER)	tkarfess	تكرفس	kantkarfess	tkarfesst
RUN AWAY	hrab	هرب	kanhrab	hrabt
RUN OUT OF	tقada	تقاضى	kantقada	تقadit
RUSH	zreb	زرب	kanzreb	zrebet
SACRIFICE	dحa	ضحى	kandaحi	daحit
SATISFY	عناق	قنع	كانعناق	تعاق
SAVE	باخ زان عba	خبى خزن خبع	كانخbee كانخzan كانخبba	خbbit خzant عbba
SAVE (MONEY)	jmaع laflouss waffer	جمع الفلوس وفر	kanjmaع kanwaffer	jmaع t waffert
SAY	gal/اق	قال/قال	kangul	gult
SCRATCH	حak	حك	كانحuk	حakit
SCREAM	عawat	غوت	كانعawet	عwet
SCREW	zayyer عazza	زیر عزى	kanzayyer كانعazzi	zayyert عazzit
SEE	shaf	شاف	kanshuf	shaft
SEE ONE ANOTHER	tshawef	تشاوف	kantshawef	tshweft
SELL	باع	باع	كانبيع	باع t
SEND	rsal sefeط	رسل ميفط	kanrsal kansifeط	rsalt sefeط t
SEPARATE	farreق	فرق	kanfarreق	farreقet
SERVE	sarba	سربى	kansarebi	sarbit
SET A BONE	jabber	جبر	kanjabber	jabberet
SET (THE SUN)	عreb	غرب	كانعreb	عrebet
SET UP	rakkeb	ركب	kanrekkab	rakkebt
SETTLE	sataقer	استقر	kansataقer	sataقerret
SEW	xyyet	خيط	كانخyyet	خayyet
SHAKE (PALSY)	traعad rjaf مخad	ترعد رجف مخن	kantraعad kanrjaf kanمخad	traعadt rjafet مخadt

SHAKE HANDS WITH	sallam ع la	سلم على	kansallam	sallamt
SHAKE OUT	arrek ح sas	حرك ساس	kanarrek ح kansus	karrekt ح sast
SHARE	sharek قسam	شارك قسم	kansharek kanقسam	sharekt قسamt
SHARPEN	njar madda	نجر مغنى	kanjar kanmaddi	njart maddit
SHAVE	حssan	حسن	kanحassan	حassant
SHEPHERD	sraح	سرح	kansraح	sraحا
SHINE	لماع	لمع	kanلماع	lamaع et
SHIVER	traع ed rjaf	ترعد رجف	kantraع ed kanrjaf	traع edt rjaft
SHOP (WEEKLY MARKET)	تسaweق	تسوق	kantsaweق	tsawaق t
SHOP (FOOD)	tقadda	تقدي	kantقadda	tقaddit
SHORTEN	قasser	قصر	kanقasser	قassert
SHOUT	عawwet	غوت	kanعawwet	عawwet
SHOVEL	haz b'lbala	هزبالا	kanhaz	hazit
SHOW	warra	ورى	kanwarri	warrit
SHOWER	dawwash	دوش	kandawwash	dawwashet
SHUT	sad	سد	kansad	sadit
SHUT EYES	عammed	غمض	kanعammed	عameddet
SHUT UP	skat	سكت	kanskut	skat
SIFT	عarbel	غربل	kanعrbel	عarbelt
SIGHTSEE	tsara	تسارى	kantsara	tsarit
SIGN	sna wقaع mda	سنى وقع مغنى	kansni kanwقaع kanmdi	snit wقaع t mdit
SILENCE	skat	سكت	kanskut	skat't
SILENT, BE	skat	سكت	kanskut	skatet
SIMPLIFY	sahhel	سهل	kansahhel	sahhelt
SING	عana	غنى	kanعani	عانit
SINK	عtas عraق	غطس غرق	kanعtas kanعraق	عtast عraqa
SIT	glas	كلس	kanglas	g!ast
SKIN	slaخ	سلخ	kanslaخ	slaخت
SKIP	nقaz	نقر	kannaقaz	naقazt
SLAP (IN THE FACE)	sarfeق طrash	مرفق طرش	kansarfeق kanطrasn	sarfeق t طrashit
SLAUGHTER	dbaح	دبح	kandbaح	dbaحت
SLEEP, MAKE	naعass	نفس	kannaعass	naعasst
SLIDE	zlaق	زلق	kanzlaق	zlaقت'
SLIP	zlaق	زلق	kanzlaق	zlaقت

SMEAR	خاطا jallaخ	لعلخ جلخ	kanلخا kanjallaخ	اخالط jallaخا
SMELL	sham	شم	kansham	shammit
SMILE	btaassem	ابتسم	kanbtaassem	btaasemt
SMOKE	kma	كمى	kankmi	kmit
SMUGGLE	harreb	هرّب	kanhrreb	harrebt
SNEEZE	تass	عطس	kanعass	عassst
SNIFF	nfar	نفر	kanfar	nfart
SOLDER	لاحam	لحم	kanلاحam	لاحamt
SOLVE	حلal	حل	kanحلul	حلallit
SPEAK	dwa tkalem hdar	دوى تكلم هضر	kandwee kantkalem kanhdar	dwit tkalemt hdart
SPECIALIZE	تخasses	تخصّص	kantخasses	تخasseset
SPEND MONEY	خssar عayyeض	خسر ضيع	kanخssar kanعayyeض	خssaret عayyeضt
SPEND THE NIGHT	bat	بات	kanbat	batt
SPEND TIME	dwwaz	دوز	kandawwez	dawwezt
SPIN	غzal	غزل	kanغzal	غzelt
SPIT	بزاق dfal	بزق دفل	kanبزاق kandfal	بزاقت dfalt
SPLASH	rash	رش	kanresh	rasheet
SPOIL (A CHILD)	fashesh	فأش	kanfashesh	fashesht
SPOIL (VEGETABLE)	fsad	فسد	kanfsed	fsadt
SPRAIN	دفاع	دفع	kandفاع	دفاعt
SPRAY	rash	رش	kanresh	rashit
SQUAT	قrrad	قرّد	kanقrrad	قrradt
SQUEEZE	عssar zayyer	عصر زير	kanعssar kanzayyer	عssart zayyert
STAMP	طbaع	طبع	kanطbaع	طbaعت
STAND	واقaf	وقف	kanواقaf	واقaft
STARE ANGRILY	خanzar f	خنزرف	kanخanzar	خanzart
START	bda	بدى	kanbda	bdit
START UP (MOTOR)	nad	ناض	kanud	nadt
STARTLE	علاخ	خلع	kanعلاخ	علاخت
STARTLED, BE	تلاخ	تخلع	kantعلاخ	تلاخت
STAY	glas brak بقa	كلس برك بقى	kanglas kanbrak kanبقa	glast brakt بقit
STAY UP LATE	s'har	سهر	kanshar	s'hart
STEAL	سراق shafer	سرق شفر	kansراق kanshafer	سراقت shafert

STEP ON	ط faع ع fas	عفت عفس	kanط faع kanع fas	ط faع ع fast
STING	ق res	قرص	kanق res	ق rest
S'TINK	خ naz	خنز	kanخ naz	خ nazt
STIR	ح rrak	حرك	kanح rrak	ح rrakt
STOP	ح bas wق af	حبس وقف	kanح bas kanwق af	ح bast wق aft
STOP SPEAKING WITH	tخ assem م ع a	تخاصم مع	kantخ assem	tخ assemt
STORE	خ azan	خزن	kanخ zan	خ azzent
STRANGLE	ق aj ق naخ	قج خنق	kanق aj kanخ naق	ق ajit ق naقت
STRIKE (FROM WORK)	dar l'idrab	دار الإضراب	kandir	dart
STROLL	tmasha	تمشي	kantmasha	tmashit
STRETCH	jabbad kassal	جبد كسل	kanjabbad kankassal	jabbadt kassalt
STUDY	drass ق ra	درس قري	kandrass kanق ra	drast ق rit
SUCCEED AT	njaح f'	نجح ف	kanjaح	njaح et
SUCK	mass	مص	kanmass	massit
SUE	dع a	دعى	kandع i	dع it
SUFFER	tع addeb	تعذب	kantع ddeb	tع addebt
SUGGEST	ح tareق	اقترح	kanح tareق	ح tareقت
SUNBATHE	tshamesh	تشمش	kantshamesh	tshamesht
SURPRISE	fajaأ	فاجأ	kanfajaأ	fajaأ t
SURRENDER	staslem	استسلم	kanstaslem	staslemt
SURVIVE	nja ع ash	نجى عاش	kannja kanع ish	njit ع asht
SWALLOW	sraط	صرط	kansraط	sraط t
SWARM (BEES)	rtaع	رتع	kanrtaع	rtaع t
SWEAR	ح laf b'llah ع ahed	حلف بالله عاهد	kanح laf kanع ahed	ح laft ع ahedt
SWEAR (OATH)	ح na	حنى	kanح ni	ح nit
SWEAT	ع rag ق raع	عرك عرق	kanع rag kanع raق	ع ragt ع raقت
SWEEP	shattab	شطب	kanshattab	shattabt
SWELL	tanfaخ	تنفخ	kantnafaخ	tnafaخ t
SWIM	ع am	عام	kanع um	ع amt
SWITCH (OFF)	ط fa	طفى	kanط fi	ط fit
SWITCH (ON)	shع al	شعل	kanshع al	shع alt
SYMPATHIZE	tع attef م ع a	تعاطف مع	kantع attef	tع atteft
TAKE	خ da	خدا	kanaخ ud	خ dit
TAKE AWAY, OFF	zweel ح yyed	زول حيد	kanzweel kanح yyed	zwwelet ح yyedt

TAKE CARE OF	təalla f'	تہالاف	kantəalla	t'hallit
TAKE CHARGE OF	tkallaf b'	تکلف ب	kantkallaf	tkallaft
TA' ٪	tkallam hdar	تکلم هضر	kantkallam kanhdar	tkallamt hdart
TALK NONSENSE	قاربع	خربق	قاربع	قاربع
TAME	rawwed	روض	kanrawwed	rawwedet
TAPE (RECORD)	sajjel	سجل	kansajjel	sajjelt
TAPE (SCOTCH)	قلاسا	لصق	قلاسا	قلاسا
TASTE	قدا	داق	قدا	قدا
TEACH	darres عallam قarra	درس علم قری	kandarres کانعallam کانقارri	darrest عallamt قarrit
TEAR SOMETHING	عتا sharrag	قطع شرك	عتا kansharrag	عتا sharragt
TEAR	عتا tsharrag	تقطع تشرک	عتا cant be used	عتا cant be used
TEAR DOWN	haddam	هدم	kanhaddam	haddemt
TEASE	عاشهب tmala tfalla	قشب تملغ تفلی	عاشهب kantmala kantfalla	عاشهbt tmala tfallit
TELEPHONE	عاطے drreb tilifon	عیطف ضرب التلیفون	عاطے kandrreb	عاطے darrebet
TELL	gal قال عawed	کال قال عاود	kangul کانق عawed	gult ق عawedt
TEMPT	غار	غر	کانغار	غار
TEND HOUSE	عابل gabel	قابل الدار کابل	عابل kangabel	عابل gabelt
THAW	dab	داب	kandub	dabt
THINK	خامم fakker	خمم فکر	خامم kanfakker	خامم fakkert
THINK THAT	dan balli	حسن بلی	kandan balli	danit balli
THREATEN	haddad	هدد	kanhaddad	haddadt
THRESH	drass	درس	kandrass	drast
THROW	لا rma	لاح رمی	لا kanarmi	لا rmit
TICKLE	har	هر	kanhar	harit
TIE	رباط عgad عقد	ربط عکد عقد	رباط کاناربا عgad عقد	رباط عgad عقد
TIE (BELT)	حzam	حزم	حzam	حzemt
TIE (DIAPER)	gammet	کمٹ	kangammet	gammett
TIGHTEN	zayyer	زیر	kanzayyer	zayyert
TILL	حrat	حرت	کانا حrat	حrat

TIRED, BE	ع ya	عبي	kanaع ya	ع yit
TIRED, MAKE	ع yya	عبي	kanع ayyi	ع yyit
TORTURE	ع addeb	عذب	kanع addeb	ع addebt
TOUCH	ق as mas	قاس مس	kanق is kanmas	ق ast massit
TRADE	tajer	تاجر	kantajer	tajert
TRAIN	darreb	درّب	kanderreb	darrebt
TRANSLATE	tarjem	ترجم	kantarjem	tarjemt
TRAVEL	safer	سافر	kansafer	safert
TREAT (PEOPLE)	tع amel mع a	تعامل مع	kantع amel	tع amelt
TRICK	shmat	شمت	kanshmat	shmt
TRIP	ع tar	عتر	kanع tar	ع tart
TRUST	تا ق f	تاق ف	kantiق f	تا ق f
TRY	jarreb ح awel	جرب حاول	kanjarreb kanح awel	jarrebt ح awelt
TRY ON	ق ayyes	قيس	kanق ayyes	ق ayyest
TURN	lwa dar	لوى ضار	kanlwi kandur	lwit dart
TURN AROUND	dawwer	ضور	kandawwer	dawwert
TURN DOWN (VOLUME)	nق ass min	نقص من	kannق ass	nق asst
TURN OFF	ط fa	طفى	kanaط fi	ط fit
TURN ON	shع al	شعل	kanashع al	shع alct
TURN OVER	glab ق lab dawwer	كلب قلب ضور	kanaglab kanaق lab kandawwer	glabet ق labet dawwert
TWIST	lwa	لوى	kanalwi	lwit
UNCLOG	ح wwer	خور	kanح wwer	ح awwert
UNDERSTAND	fham	فهم	kanfham	fhamt
UNDERSTOOD, MAKE	fahham	فهم	kanfahham	fahhamet
UNIT?	waح ced	وحد	kanwح ad	waح adt
UPSET	ق allaق	قلق	kanق allaق	ق allaق t
UPSET, BE	tق allaق	تقلق	kantق allaق	tق allaق t
USE	staع mel	ستعمل	kanstaع mel	staع melt
USE (LAND)	staغ el	ستغل	kanstaغ el	staغ allit
USE TO, BE OF	slaح l'	صلح ل	kanslaح	slaح et
USED TO, BECOME	wallef	ولف	kanwallef	walleft
USEFUL, BE	nfaع	نفع	kanfaع	nfaع t
VACCINATE	laق aق	لقح	kanlaق aق	laق aق t
VISIT	zar	زار	kanzur	zart
VOMIT	rad tق ayya	رد تقيى	kanrad kantق ayya	radet tق ayyit

WAIT	عayyen بقa tsana	عاین بقی تسنی	kanعayyen kanبقa kantsana	عayyent بقit tsanit
WAKE SOMEONE	dayyeق	حقیق	kandayyeق	dayyeقt
WAKE UP	faq	فاق	kanfaq	faq
WALK	tmasha	تمشی	kantmasha	tmashit
WALK AROUND	tmasha tsara	تمشی تساری	kantmasha kantsara	tmashit tsarit
WANT	bغا	بفی	kanbغا	bغit
WARM, HEAT	saxen	سخن	kansaxen	saxent
WARM, BE	saxan	سخن	kansaxan	saxant
WARN	عlam حadder	علم حدر	kanعlam kanحadder	عlamet حaddert
WATER	sقا sga	سقی سکی	kansقا kansgi	sقit sgit
WASH	غsal	غسل	kanغsal	غsalt
WASH (CLOTHES)	sabben	صبین	kansabben	sabbent
WASH (FLOOR)	sabbeق	سبیق	kansayyeق	sayyeقt
WASTE	dayyeع	ضییع	kandayyeع	dayyeعت
WATCH (TV)	tfarrej	تفرج	kantfarrej	tfarrajt
WAVE	shayyer l'	شیر ل	kanshayyer	shayyart
WEAR	lbas	لبس	kanlbas	lbast
WEARY	عayya	عیی	kanaعaya	عayit
WEAVE	nsaj	نسج	kannasaj	nsajt
WEEP	bka	بکی	kanabki	bkit
WEIGH	عbar wzan	عبر وزن	kanعbar kanwzan	عbart wzant
WELCOME	raحab staقbal	رحب استقبال	kanraحab kanstaقbal	raحabt staقبalt
WELD	sooda	سودی	kansoodi	soodit
WELL, BE	bra	بری	kanbra	brit
WET	frak	فزک	kanfrak	frakt
WET, BE	farrek	فزک	kanfarrek	farrekt
WHISTLE	saffer	صفر	kansaffer	saffert
WIDEN	wasseع	وسع	kanwasseع	wasseعت
WIN	rbaح	ربح	kanrbaح	rbaحت
WIPE DRY (FLOOR)	jaffef	جفف	kanjaffef	jaffeft
WIPE OFF	msaح mحا	مسح محي	kanmsaح kanmحا	msaحت mحit
WIPED OUT, BE	sخaf	سحف	kansخaf	sخaft
WISH	tmana	تمنی	kantmana	tmnit
WITHER	ybas lwa	یبس لوی	kanybas kanlwa	ybast lwit

WITNESS	shhad	شهد	kanshhad	shhadt
WONDER AT	tʕajjeo خammem f	تعجب خمم ف	kantʕajjeb kanخammem	tʕajjebt خammenit
WORK	خdam	خدم	kanخdam	خdamt
WORRY	tshiطan	تشطن	kantshiطan	tshiطant
WORMY, GET	dawed	دود	kandawed	dawedt
WORTH, BE	swa	سوى	kanswa	swit
WOUND	jraح	جرح	kanjraح	jraحت
WRITE	ktab	كتب	kanktab	ktabt
YAWN	tfawah	تفوه	kantfawah	tfawaht

COMMON MOROCCAN NAMES: SPELLING AND MEANING

Moroccan names provide an illuminating glimpse into Moroccan culture. Accordingly, your familiarity with the correct spelling, pronunciation and meaning of the names you are likely to encounter in and out of the classroom will be of considerable use to you in communicating with the people to which these names are attached. The following is a compilation of the most common Moroccan and Arabic names, male and female. They are listed here in the accepted French (états civile) transliteration. When you match the actual Arabic with the spellings used by the French, it will become clear just how approximate the spelling is (and also why the names read this way are never pronounced correctly.) The etymologies given here represent the most common derivations for the names, but are not meant to be exhaustive; many have more than one derivation.

MALE NAMES

عبد الحق	Abdelhak	Servant of the Truth
عبد العالي	Abdel Ali	" Highest
عبد الله	Ahdellah	" God
عبد الإله	Abdel Ilah	" God
عبد الواحد	Abdelwahed	" One
عبد الوهاب	Abdel wahhab	" the Giver/Donor
عبد العزيز	Abdel Aziz	" Almighty, dear one
عبد السلام	Ahdessalam	" Peace
عبد الرزاق	Abderrazzak	" Provider
عبد الرحيم	Abderrahim	" Merciful
عبد الرحمان	Abderrahmane	" Benificent
عبد الجليل	Abdeljalil	" Great One
عبد الغني	Abdelghani	" Rich One
عبد الحفيظ	Abdelhafid	" Protector
عبد المالك	Abdelmalek	" All-Possessing
عبد الكبير	Abdelkebir	" Large, great
عبد المومن	Abdelmournen	" Faithful
عبد المولى	Abdelmoula	" Master
عبد القادر	Abdelkader	" Almighty
عبد الهادي	Abdelhadi	" Counsellor
أبو بكر	Ahouoker	1st Kalifa, Mohamed's Father-in-Law
عدنان	Adnane	Name of Arabian Tribe
أحمد	Ahmed	Most Praised
عيسى	Aissa	Jesus
علي	Ali	the High One; son-in-law of the Prophet
علال	Allal	from Ali
بوعزة	Bouazza	father of Azza

بوشعيب	Bouchib	a Prophet
بوجمعة	Boujmaa	related to the father of the gathering
ابراهيم	Brahim	Abraham
داود	Daoud	David
ادريس	Driss	a Prophet
فخر الدين	Fakhreddine	Pride of religion
فريد	Farid	unique
فؤاد	Fouad	heart
حليم	Halim	the most patient
حميد	Hamid	Praiseworthy
حسن	Hassan	Good
هشام	Hicham	from name of tribe; names of kings
كريم	Karim	Generous
خالد	Khalid	the Eternal
لحسن	Lachen	from Hassan; the best
محمد	M'hamed	variation on Mohamed
محجوب	Mahjoub	Protected One
مهدي	Mehdi	the Guided One; Messiah
موحي	Moha	variation on Mohamed
محمد	Mohamed	the Praised One; name of the Prophet
موحمد	Mohand	variation on Mohamed
موسى	Moussa	Moses
مصطفى	Mustapha	the Chosen One
نور الدين	Noureddine	Light of Religion
عمر	Omar	2nd Khalifa; related to life and age
عثمان	Othman	3rd Khalifa
رشيد	Rachid	the Wise
رخوان	Radouane	Blessing
رحو	Rahhou	Berber name
سعيد	Said	Happy
صلاح الدين	Salaheddine	Protector; reformer of religion
سمير	Samir	Companion; courtier; entertainer
سليمان	Slimane	Soloman
سفيان	Soufiane	Founder of Omayyad dynasty; early Muslim
طارق	Tarik	Passerby; Nomad
يعقوب	Yacoub	Jacob
يونس	Youness	Jonah
يوسف	Youssef	Joseph
عز الدين	Aazeddine	Dignity of religion
لعربي	Laarbi	the Arab
ميلود	Miloud	the Born One
حسين	Houceine	from Hassan; Good

FEMALE NAMES

عائشة	Aicha	Other wife of the Prophet: "Living One"
أمل	Amal	Hope
عزيزة	Aziza	Dear one; dignified
بديعة	Baadia	Wonderful
بهيجة	Bahija	the Joyful One
بوشري	Bouchra	the Giver of good news
شعبية	Chaibia	Popular
دوبية	Doubia	this Life, world
دريسية	Drissia	from Driss, a Prophet
فضيلة	Fadila	Virtue, Piety
فاضمة	Fadma	from Fatima
فايزة	Faiza	Victorious
فريدة	Farida	Unique
فتيحة	Fatiha	the Opener, Opening
فاطمة	Fatima	Daughter of the Prophet
فاطمة الزهراء	Fatima Zohra	Daughter of the Prophet
فاطنة	Fatna	from Fatima
فطومة	Fettouma	from Fatima
فوزية	Fouzia	from Faiza, victor
حكيمه	Hakima	Wise
حنان	Hanane	Compassion
حسنة/حسنا	Hasna	Beautiful
حسنية	Hassania	Good
حليمة	Hlima	Patient
جمعة	Jamaa	the Gatherer
جميلة	Jamila	Beautiful
قمر	Kamar	Moon
كوثر	Kaoutar	name of a River in Paradise
كريمة	Karima	Generous
خديجة	Khadija	Wife of the Prophet
خالدة	Khalida	Eternal
خيرة	Kheira	Goodness
لمياء	Lamia	related to "Honey-colored lips"
لطيفة	Latifa	Graceful; kind, gentle
ليلي	Leila	Night; Dark-haired
لوبني	Loubna	Famous romantic figure
ماها/مهي	Maha	a kind of deer with beautiful eyes
مليكة	Malike	Queen; owner
مارية	Maria	one of the Prophet's wives
ميلودة	Milouda	the Born One
مينة	Mina	from Amina, trust-worthy

مونى	Mouna	Fate
مونية	Mounia	Hope; Fate
نادية	Nadia	the Caller; Dewy
نعيمه	Naima	the Beautiful One
نجاه	Najat	Salvation
نجوى	Najoua	Prayer
نزهة	Nezha	Desire
نورى	Noura	Light
رشيدة	Rachida	Wise; Mature
رقية	Rkia	the Civilized; Weaver of good spells
سعيدة	Saadia	Happy
سعيدة	Saida	Happy
سلوى	Saloua	Comfort; Solace
سميرة	Samira	Night companion; entertainer
سعاد	Souad	Comfort; Solace
تورية	Touria	Constellation
يامنة	Yamna	from Amina
زهرة	Zahra	Orange Blossom
زهور	Zhour	Orange Blossoms
زينب	Zineb	Daughter of Mohamed
حياة	Hayat	Life
زبيدة	Zoubida	Diminutive for Butter
رابحة	Rabha	the Victorious